

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Security Committee, Airport — The Security Arrangements Committee held its first meeting south of Beirut and decided to establish a joint center to monitor and consolidate the cease-fire, Beirut radio reported. Public Works Minister Pierre al-Khuri subsequently approved a request by the Lebanese Army representative on the Security Committee to delay reopening Beirut International Airport until the committee had ensured that the step conforms with the "necessary security measures," the radio said. The decision to postpone reopening the airport followed warnings by the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) that the Druze fighters would "confront" any attempts by the government to reopen the airport on 29 September. The warnings, reported by Radio Monte Carlo and Damascus television, said the PSP cannot allow the airport to be reopened before a comprehensive security settlement is reached since the government had used it as a military base for the Lebanese Air Force planes which raided PSP positions in the Ash-Shuf.

Military/Security Situation — Lebanese Army positions in 'Aramun and Khaldah came under mortar fire 28 September but the Army abided by the cease-fire and did not respond, Beirut radio reported. In Beirut a French colonel was wounded by a hand grenade attack and a Lebanese officer was wounded by an explosion in the Druze quarter, according to the radio. Israeli and Syrian forces exchanged fire in the Al-Biq'a valley, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon subsequently reported. Voice of Lebanon reported earlier that the Syrians have installed SAM-8's in the Bhamdun area.

Meanwhile, a PSP military source cited by Damascus radio claimed that the Lebanese Army lost 300 men killed in the recent fighting with the PSP. In a recent interview with *Le Monde*, the PSP military commander said around 900 Lebanese soldiers, mainly Druze and Shi'ites, had deserted from the Army. He also revealed that 150 wounded PSP fighters are receiving treatment in Moscow.

Soviet support for Syria and the Lebanese opposition was deplored by President Amin al-Jumayyil in an interview with Italy's *La Repubblica*. Soviet specialists among the Syrian forces in Lebanon are training National Salvation Front militias in the use of modern weapons, the president charged.

Further Reaction to Cease-Fire — The cease-fire has been "positively assessed" in the Soviet Union but lasting peace in Lebanon is impossible without an end to the Israeli occupation and to "crude interference" in Lebanese affairs by the United States and its NATO allies, TASS announced. Meanwhile, the Guardians of the Cedars, a small faction in the Phalangist-dominated Lebanese Forces, announced their rejection of the cease-fire because it gives "carte blanche" to Syria, Voice of Lebanon reported.

Syrian Contacts — President Hafiz al-Asad received the visiting Libyan Armed Forces commander, who delivered a message from Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi concerning the current challenges facing Lebanon, JANA reported. The Libyan delegation also discussed the further strengthening of relations between the Libyan and Syrian forces during separate talks with the Syrian defense minister, SANA noted. Meanwhile, in a speech to the General Assembly reported by Damascus radio, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam called for the withdrawal of the multinational forces from Lebanon. Khaddam also discussed the Lebanon crisis with his Italian counterpart Giulio Andreotti, according to ANSA.

PLO Affairs

During a meeting with Palestinian fighters who succeeded in breaking out of the Syrian siege of Fatah forces in the Al-Hirmil area, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stressed that the PLO is eager to avoid any clashes with the Syrians, North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio reported. PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir had earlier visited the besieged Fatah forces, the radio said. A PLO spokesman cited by Radio Monte Carlo announced that all the besieged forces were able to escape to Tripoli, but Baghdad Voice of PLO and San'a' Voice of Palestine radios said that Palestinian forces in Al-Hirmil were still under siege and that talks with the Syrians had proved fruitless.

Meanwhile, the assistant leader of the PFLP-GC blamed 'Arafat for the recent "massacre" of 12 PFLP-GC men in the Al-Baddawi camp while the DFLP denied "fabricated reports" that the Syrians ordered DFLP, PFLP, and other Palestinian forces to move northward from the Al-Biq'a valley, according to Damascus television and radio. 'Arafat alleged that Syria has forced Palestinian fighters to leave the Al-Biq'a within the framework of the Lebanese cease-fire agreement, Radio Monte Carlo noted.

Egypt

Expressing dismay over Israeli practices in the West Bank during a speech to the General Assembly in New York broadcast by Cairo radio, President Husni Mubarak urged Israel to change its "dangerous" policy of encouraging settlements in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Golan Heights and declared that the policy might make "Arab-Israeli coexistence impossible."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Referring to aid given to Iraq by Gulf countries in an interview with IRNA, Defense Minister Mohammad Salimi warned that Iran could stop the aid any time it wished and that its patience is not limitless.

Meanwhile, Iraqi citizens residing in the Gulf region may buy an exemption from military service, according to an official Iraqi decree cited by the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Watan*.

Western Sahara

SDAR leader Mohamed Abdelaziz expressed hopes that the willingness expressed in a UN speech by Moroccan King Hassan II to abide by a referendum on the Western Sahara indicates a change in Morocco's position on the disputed territory, Algiers radio reported. He urged Morocco to begin direct negotiations with the Polisario.

In a separate development, two Libyan warships visited the port of Tangier, according to MAP.

Pakistan

Karachi radio called voting in the Punjab local elections "peaceful and orderly," while Delhi radio reported violence in Rawalpindi as police used batons and tear gas to disperse over 100 women who attempted to occupy a polling station.

Afghanistan

Noting that "some progress" had been achieved in the last round of talks in Geneva, Deputy Foreign Minister Servar Jures declared that the DRA is willing to hold talks "without preliminary conditions" with Pakistani Government representatives. In an interview with an MTI correspondent, the official also firmly rejected Pakistani claims that the DRA Air Force recently bombed Pakistani villages.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 190

29 September 1983

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

Syrian-Palestinian Clash 'Almost Inevitable' [Baghdad VOP]	A 1
Palestinian Forces Reportedly Escape Siege [Radio Monte Carlo]	A 1
Tripoli Command Cables Amman PLO Office on Siege [Amman]	A 1
DFLP Denies Forces Leaving Al-Biqa' Positions [Damascus]	A 1
Palestinian-Syrian Clash Said Imminent [San'a' VOP]	A 1
PFLP-GC Dissidents' Spokesman on Jibril Clashes [Baghdad VOP]	A 2
AL-QABAS Reports Anti-Palestinian Measures [27 Sep]	A 2
'Arafat Inspects, Addresses PLO Forces [San'a' VOP]	A 2
'Arafat Meets With Forces From Al-Hirmil [North Lebanon VOP]	A 3
Joint Forces Attack Israelis Near Marj 'Uyun [Baghdad VOP]	A 3
PFLP-GC Threatens To Prosecute 'Arafat [Damascus]	A 3
PFLP-GC Official Condemns 'Arafat, Al-Wazir [Damascus]	A 3
AL-ANBA' Notes New Palestinian Stance [27 Sep]	A 4
Palestinian Committee Member Returns to Amman [AD-DUSTUR 27 Sep]	A 4
Palestinian Front Warns Fatah 'Rightists' [SANA]	A 4
Fatah's Al-Hasan on Lebanon, Other Issues [ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 23 Sep]	A 4
PFLP's Habash Makes Statement, Leaves Algiers [APS]	A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA**KUWAIT**

French Premier Sends Message to Prime Minister	C 1
--	-----

QATAR

Sudanese Envoy Delivers President's Message	C 1
---	-----

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Bandar Arrives in U.S. As New Envoy	C 1
Development Outlined; King Praises Report	C 1
Somali Vice President Arrives in Jidda	C 2
Departs After Talks	C 2

UAE

Sabotage Suspected in Gulf Air Crash [ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 27 Sep]	C 2
Nepalese King Arrives in UAE on Private Visit	C 2
President Receives King	C 3
Sudanese Envoy Leaves Abu Dhabi for Doha	C 3

YAR

Libyan Commander in Chief Departs San'a'	C 3
--	-----

EGYPT

Mubarak 28 Sep Speech to UN General Assembly	D 1
AL-AHRAM Previews Mubarak Visit to U.S. [23 Sep]	D 4

'Ali Reports on Mubarak-Shultz Meeting	D 5
Mubarak Meets Perez de Cuellar 28 September	D 5
Text of Mubarak Speech on 'Abd an-Nasir Day	D 6
ROSE AL-YUSUF Scores 6th Fleet Lebanon Shelling [19 Sep]	D 9
Ghali Departs for African-French Summit	D 9
PDY's Al-Yamda Resumes Flights to Cairo [AL-MUSAWWAR]	D 9

IRAQ

Communique No 1,231 on 27-28 Sep Operations	E 1
Jordanian Delegation Visits Popular Army Camps	E 1
Gulf Residents Exempted From Military Service [AL-WATAN]	E 1

JORDAN

Lebanese Sides Urged To Use Cease-Fire Positively	F 1
---	-----

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil: 'We Are Fighting Warsaw Pact' [Rome LA REPUBBLICA, 25-26 Sep]	G 1
Al-Jumayyil Contacts Franjiyah, Sham'un	G 1
Cabinet Discusses Security, Other Issues	G 1
Security Committee Holds Second Session	G 2
Beirut International Airport Reopening Postponed	G 2
PSP Statement on Reopening Beirut Airport [Damascus]	G 2
PSP Spokesman on Lebanese Army's Losses [Damascus]	G 2
Walid Junblatt Interview With AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM [26 Sep]	G 2
Junblatt Interview With AL-QABAS 28 September [KUNA]	G 3
Muslim Leaders Meet Foreign Envoys 28 September	G 4
Salam Interview With AL-MAJALLAH 24-30 Sep	G 5
Salam Delegates Deputy Kibbi To Go North	G 6
Lebanese Front Meeting on Current Situation [Radio Free Lebanon]	G 6
Guardians of Cedar Reject Cease-Fire Agreement	G 7
Reportage on Security Situation 28 September	G 7
VOL Report	G 7
Radio Free Lebanon Report	G 7
Patrols Seize Arms, Ammunition in Hideouts	G 7
Shelling of Army Seen as 'Flagrant Violation'	G 8
Army Repulses Infiltration in Ash-Shiyah Area	G 8
RFL Reports Israeli-Syrian Clash in Al-Biq'a	G 8
Resistance Men Attack Israeli Position 28 Sep [Voice of Arab Lebanon]	G 8
National Resistance Inflicts Casualties on IDF [Voice of Arab Lebanon]	G 8

SYRIA

'Arafat Claim of Siege in Al-Biq'a' Rejected	H 1
Talas Receives Libyan Army Commander 28 Sep	H 1
Brings Message for Al-Asad [JANA]	H 1
Foreign Minister Khaddam Blasts U.S. Israel at UN	H 1
Dailies on Attempts To Undermine Lebanon Accord	H 2
TISHRIN Stresses Importance of Accord in Lebanon	H 2
Palestine Broadcast on National Dialogue in Lebanon	H 3
Transportation Minister Meets USSR Delegation	H 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Polisario Leader Abdelaziz	Q 1
Angolan Defense Minister Leaves After Talks	Q 1
Talks With Czechoslovak Trade Union Held	Q 1

EL MOUDJAHID on Morocco's Refusal To Negotiate [23-24 Sep]..... Q 1

LIBYA

Congolese President Arrives, Interviewed on Ties Q 2
Heavy Industry Achievements Outlined Q 2

MAURITANIA

Polisario Spokesman Criticizes Morocco [APS]..... Q 2

MOROCCO

King Hassan Addresses UN on Sahara, Mideast Q 2
Libyan Battleships Visit Port of Tangier Q 3

SUDAN

Numayri's Envoy on African, Arab Issues Q 3
New Oil Discovery in Lake Keilak Region Q 3

WESTERN SAHARA

President Calls on Morocco To Negotiate [APS]..... Q 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Biya Receives Chadian Envoy, Habre Message S 1

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

France Using Country as Staging Area for 'Manta' S 1

CHAD

Habre To Meet Henu Before Franco-African Summit S 1
GUNT Minister Discusses French Role in Solution S 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Guinean Ambassador Addresses Police Officers T 1

NIGERIA

UPN Claims 52 House Seats in Ondo State T 1
Meetings Banned in Plateau, Sokoto, Anambra T 1

UPPER VOLTA

Cuban Official Meets With Sankara, Comments T 1
Trade Union Criticizes Sankara Government T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Defense Minister Returns From Algerian Visit U 1

Minister Assesses Damage to Namibe Railroad	U 1
Huambo Coordinator Notes Effects of 'Enemy' Action	U 1

LESOTHO

Government Spokesman Says RSA Controls LLA	U 1
Opposition Leader Calls for Jonathan Resignation [Johannesburg]	U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Receives Birthday Greetings From SRV, CSSR	U 2
Portuguese Captives Cite RSA Support for 'Bandits'	U 2

NAMIBIA

Nine More Parties To Take Part in Conference [Johannesburg]	U 3
---	-----

SOUTH AFRICA

Released UNITA Prisoners Arrive in Johannesburg	U 3
More Captives Awaiting Repatriation	U 3
List of Party Referendum Agents Released	U 3
Five Party Leaders Debate New Constitution	U 4
Gerhardt Treason Trial Adjourned to 11 October	U 4

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Asserts Government Stand on Redetention	U 4
Comments on Economy	U 4
Army Chaplain Suspended for Remarks on Detainees	U 5
Demobilization Completed; Army Reduced to 41,000	U 5
Few Refugees in Botswana Opt for Repatriation	U 5
\$6 Million Grant Agreement Signed With Japan	U 5
Consultations Held With Netherlands Delegation	U 5
Health Minister Departs for Conference in Canada	U 5

Syrian-Palestinian Clash 'Almost Inevitable'*JN281805 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT
28 Sep 83*

[Text] The Syrian forces continue their tight siege of our Palestinian forces. A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces' general command has said: The situation is becoming more serious since the Syrian forces have reinforced their positions around our forces with columns of tanks, armored cars, rocket launchers, and infantry units from the special forces. The spokesman added: Continuous contacts with the Syrian military commands in the field have not achieved any results. The Syrian forces insist on continuing their siege of the Palestinian forces.

In the meantime, Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, visited the areas of the besieged Palestinian forces in the Al-Hirmil region and held working sessions with the commanders and fighters. Abu Jihad acquainted himself with the developments of this serious situation, and then returned to his command headquarters.

The military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces' general command stated earlier that the commanders of the besieged Palestinian revolution forces in Al-Hirmil, and the officers of the Syrian Army, have held their 6th consecutive day of field talks in order to find the means to end this serious situation, stop the continuous deterioration of the situation, and avert a flareup.

Palestinian military sources have said that all these talks have failed to achieve any results because of the Syrian insistence on disarming the Palestinian fighters and the fighters' refusal to surrender their arms and their dignity. The situation deteriorated in the past 24 hours when it became clear that the Syrian military command is determined to move the besieged fighters to the Jibal al-Humr concentration camp in Al-Hirmil and to control their fate by preventing water, food, and medical supplies from going to the fighters and the wounded.

These sources added that the fighters' families need protection and the scores of wounded need medical treatment. The fighters are also suffering from acute shortages of food and medicine. The Palestinian military sources concluded by saying that the next few hours will be critical, and that a confrontation is now almost inevitable due to Syria's unpatriotic stand. They said that Syria's political and military leadership will be held responsible for the consequences. They added that asking the besieged fighters to exercise self-restraint cannot continue forever.

Palestinian Forces Reportedly Escape Siege*JN281827 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1800 GMT
28 Sep 83*

[Text] In a statement to REUTER today, 'Arafat expressed his belief that Syria has forced the Palestinian fighters to leave the Al-Biq'a' in Lebanon within the cease-fire agreement. 'Arafat, who was speaking on the occasion of the arrival of Palestinian fighters from Al-Hirmil at the Al-Baddawi and Al-Barid camps

near Tripoli in northern Lebanon, said that he would be staying in this area for a while. On another level, a Palestinian military spokesman this evening said that all of the Fatah forces in the Al-Jibab al-Humr area have been able to escape from the Syrian siege and infiltrate the armored belt which has been clamped around them for 6 days. They arrived in the Tripoli area today, complete with their weapons, vehicles, and equipment.

Tripoli Command Cables Amman PLO Office on Siege*JN281748 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
28 Sep 83*

[Text] Amman — The Palestinian command in Tripoli, Lebanon, has said that the negotiations between the commanders of the Palestinian revolution forces being besieged at Al-Hirmil by the Syrian forces and Syrian Army officers have been continuing for 5 consecutive days in an attempt to stop the deterioration in the situation, which has become very serious. This came in a cable from the Palestinian command in Tripoli to the PLO office in Amman.

In its cable the Palestinian command said that the Syrian forces insisted that the Palestinian forces should surrender all of their heavy and light weapons, but the Palestinian forces refused. They informed the Syrian officers that they would rather die than hand over their weapons. The Palestinian command said that those among the besieged forces who have recently been wounded are now in very serious condition because the Syrian forces have prevented water, food, and medicine from reaching them. The Palestinian command also said that the situation has deteriorated and is threatening to explode, that the next few hours will be decisive, and that confrontation between the two sides has become almost inevitable. The command made it clear that it had informed the Syrian forces in Tripoli that they are responsible for the consequences. The Palestinian command issued orders to the Palestinian fighters to exercise self-control and to avoid clashing with the Syrian forces except in self-defense.

DFLP Denies Forces Leaving Al-Biq'a' Positions*JN282114 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT
28 Sep 83*

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has categorically denied fabricated reports by some media on the withdrawal of the DFLP, PFLP, and other organization forces from their positions in Al-Biq'a'. A DFLP media source said today: We categorically deny these reports, and affirm that our forces are carrying out their duties in their positions out of their concern for fraternal relations with the Lebanese Nationalist Forces and fraternal Syria.

Palestinian-Syrian Clash Said Imminent*GF281700 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT
28 Sep 83*

[Text] An authoritative Palestinian source has stated the following: For the fifth day in a row local discussions continue between the leaders of the Palestinian revolution forces, which

are besieged in Al-Hirmil, and the officers of the Syrian Army, in order to discuss the means of ending this grave situation, and of ending the continuous deterioration and the volatile situation. Palestinian military sources have reported that all these discussions have been futile, particularly in view of the Syrian intransigence, its persistence to strip the Palestinian strugglers of their weapons, and the determination of these strugglers not give up their weapons and their dignity.

The situation has deteriorated during the past 24 hours following the determination of the Syrian military command to drag the besieged combatants into the detention of (Al-Jubab al-Humur) in Al-Hirmil, and to control our (?eagles) by not allowing water, food, and medicine to be passed to the wounded and to the fighters. The sources added that the families of the combatants need care, many wounded need treatment, and our combatants suffer serious shortages in food and medical care.

The authoritative Palestinian sources concluded by saying that the next hours will be decisive and that a confrontation is almost imminent. The possibilities of a clash are great as a result of the Syrian intransigence. The Syrian military and political leadership will bear responsibility for this. The besieged combatants may not be able to restrain themselves much longer.

PFLP-GC Dissidents' Spokesman on Jibril Clashes

JN281747 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The official spokesman of the PFLP-GC's Provisional Command Committee has stated the following: Ahmad Jibril's armed elements have attempted to storm the military base in the Al-Baddawi camp in northern Lebanon following the declaration by the elements and cadres in this base that they were joining the Provisional Command Committee and that they rejected Jibril and his group. Our forces defeated the attacking elements and foiled the sinful attempt by Jibril and his henchmen. According to the Provisional Command Committee's official spokesman, we lost three martyrs and had seven men injured.

The spokesman said: The Provisional Command Committee announces to our masses that all of the PFLP-GC's bases, strugglers, and cadres in the north have announced that they are joining the Provisional Command Committee. The Provisional Command Committee members will remain true to their pledge to their masses, and will be committed to the independent national decisionmaking in defense of our revolution and its unity when confronting the sinful attempts to strike at this unity and forge the U.S. and Zionist conspiratorial schemes.

AL-QABAS Reports Anti-Palestinian Measures

GF281630 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 27 Sep 83 p 20

[Dispatch from Tripoli]

[Excerpts] *Al-Qabas* has learned from sources close to the Lebanese National Movement that Syrian measures toward the Palestinian forces have been expanded to include three other organizations, namely the Democratic Front for the Liberation

of Palestine [DFLP], the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] and the Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The sources emphasized that Syria ordered these forces — presently in the mountain region — to withdraw within 48 hours to Al-Biq'a as a step leading ultimately to withdrawal toward al-Hirmil.

In another development dealing with the future of the relations between Syria and the PLO, *Al-Qabas* has received reports from reliable sources indicating that Syria recently established a big barb-wired camp in the region between Ba'labak and Al-Hirmil to be used as a holding camp. The sources said that units were transferred to this camp for military security. The sources also pointed out that this camp — which is similar, to a large extent, to Al-Ansar camp which Israel established in Southern Lebanon — [will be used] to hold the Palestinian forces after they have been stripped of their light weapons and after they have been removed from the confrontation lines in the Al-Biq'a front.

A senior Palestinian official told *Al-Qabas* that the Palestinian leadership and Abu 'Ammar in particular are exerting all their efforts to avert a clash with the Syrian forces. He added that the orders for withdrawal from the mountain and from Al-Biq'a were issued under the pretext and the desire to avert shedding a single drop of blood in any conflict between the Palestinian fedayeen and the Syrian forces. The senior Palestinian official also stressed that the Syrian forces still detain two senior Palestinian officials, Nasr Yusuf and Abu Isma'il Ahmad. He indicated that a number of wounded Palestinians, whose number exceeded 35, were rudely kicked out of the hospitals which are located with and controlled by the Syrian forces, and were taken to the positions of the besieged forces in the barren region of (Jurad) al-Hirmil where there is no water, food, or medicine.

Coinciding with what is taking place in Al-Biq'a and Al-Hirmil, reliable reports indicated that Syrian military intelligence troops yesterday detained Abu Usamah Muhammad, member of the Fatah revolutionary council and member of the Palestinian financial council. These reports said that after a quick interrogation session, he was handed over to the Abu Musa group.

All in all, the information gathered by *Al-Qabas* shows that the Palestinian forces which were besieged in Al-Hirmil region 3 days ago are now in combat status. They have rejected Syrian orders to withdraw from the northwestern part of Al-Biq'a. The reports also note that the situation is explosive unless the political efforts achieve positive results at the last moment.

'Arafat Inspects, Addresses PLO Forces

GF281732 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has inspected the positions of the Palestinian forces in north Lebanon. Wafa news agency reported that Brother Abu 'Ammar informed the Palestinian combatants of the latest developments in the region and the situation in the Lebanese arena. Addressing the combatants, Brother Abu 'Ammar stressed that there are three priorities before the Palestinian

revolution which are represented in preserving the PLO against the conspiracies, providing full support for the revolution combatants along the front lines in the confrontation of the enemy, and preserving the firm relations between the children of the Palestinian people in and out of the occupied homeland.

'Arafat Meets With Forces From Al-Hirmil

NC290712 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic
0500 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met yesterday with our forces that succeeded in breaking out from the siege imposed on them in the Al-Hirmil area. During the meeting Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed to our forces that the Palestinian revolution is very eager to avoid any clashes with the Syrian brothers. Brother Abu 'Ammar added that what had taken place in Al-Biq'a and Al-Hirmil had shocked every Arab citizen, because at a time when the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and its military and political interference is intensifying in the area, particularly in Lebanon, these measures are taking place — measures that do not serve our national interest and do not respond to what we had often called for, namely, the need to unify the ranks of the fighters for the sake of Lebanon, Palestine, and the entire Arab nation.

Brother Abu 'Ammar commended the heroism and steadfastness of the fighters and said: You have proved in Beirut that the Palestinian revolution was not defeated and has been able in record time to dress its wounds and to move again to a situation where it has become the difficult element in the equation. You are again proving this. We will not allow any other side to achieve the conditions which Israel had failed to achieve.

Deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, Brother Abu Jihad, visited the position of the besieged forces in Al-Hirmil yesterday. Brother Abu Jihad met with the commander and the fighters of these forces and explained to them the latest developments pertaining to the relationship with Syria and the Palestinian revolution's stand on the Syrian steps and measures. Brother Abu Jihad commended our forces' steadfastness, their readiness to sacrifice to safeguard their weapons, and their combat role in confronting the Israeli occupation.

Joint Forces Attack Israelis Near Marj 'Uyun

JN281840 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT
28 Sep 83

[Text] The fighters of the joint Palestinian and Lebanese Nationalist forces continue to escalate their fedayeen operations behind the lines of the Zionist invading forces. Within this framework, a joint forces unit has planted several mines on a military road frequented by enemy vehicles in the Marj 'Uyun area in southern Lebanon. One of the mines went off as a Zionist military column was passing on that road. Two military vehicles were destroyed, and their passengers were either killed or wounded.

A Zionist military source admitted this operation, but claimed

that only two Zionist soldiers were wounded. However, he admitted that two military vehicles were destroyed. He added that large Zionist forces mopped up the area and arrested several Lebanese and Palestinian citizens.

PFLP-GC Threatens To Prosecute 'Arafat

JN281907 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Commenting on recurrent reports that 'Arafat has left Tripoli for an unknown destination, Comrade Fadl Shururu, Political Bureau secretary and the official PFLP-GC spokesman, has stated the following: Yasir 'Arafat's escape from the scene of the crime after he and his accomplice Al-Wazir committed the Al-Baddawi massacre will not save him from our prosecuting him [mulahagatina lahu] for taking the lives of Palestinian strugglers in the interest of the enemies of our revolution and the Arab nation. Yasir 'Arafat's escape under the protection of the U.S. fleet, which shelled the Nationalist Forces in the mountain, will not save him from the curse of the martyrs he killed in the Al-Baddawi massacre, and whose bodies were burned under his direct supervision and that of his accomplice Al-Wazir.

PFLP-GC Official Condemns 'Arafat, Al-Wazir

JN281942 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Talal Naji, PFLP-GC's assistant secretary general and member of the PLO Executive Committee, stated that Yasir 'Arafat is directly responsible for shedding Palestinian blood in the Al-Baddawi camp in Tripoli. In a statement he made today, Naji further said that the clique loyal to chairman of the Executive Committee in the Fatah movement is the side that carried out the massacre of murder and assassination which claimed the lives of more than 12 PFLP-GC martyrs and wounded more than 19 others who were innocent civilians.

He added: What confirms the involvement of 'Arafat and Al-Wazir in this plot of murder is the fact that the blood of our youth, the sons of our people, was shed only a few meters away from the headquarters of the Executive Committee's chairman and his aide Khalil al-Wazir, who were giving direct instructions to carry out treacherous acts of murder. They did this in order to turn northern Lebanon into a bloodbath so that they could give evidence of what they have previously said about turning the camps of northern Lebanon into another Sabra and Shatila in implementation of the capitulatory scheme and deviation from the objectives of the Palestinian national struggle.

Talal Naji said that the Al-Baddawi massacre is neither an accident nor a coincidence, but a premeditated action by Abu 'Ammar. Hence, he who commits such crimes or supervises and blesses the shedding of Palestinian blood has lost all the qualities that make him worthy of being the leader of the Palestinian people. Consequently, 'Arafat is no longer qualified to lead the PLO because he can no longer control his nerves or resort to logic.

In conclusion, Talal Naji called on the members of the PLO Executive Committee, the PLO Central Council, and the PNC

to condemn and denounce these foolish acts. He also urged them to act responsibly and seriously in punishing those who carried out these crimes against the militants and the valiant sons of our Palestinian people, so that Abu 'Ammar and his clique may stop their continued disregard of the martyrs' blood and halt their behavior which serves the enemy and the unceasing plot against the Palestinian cause and the Arab nation.

AL-ANBA' Notes New Palestinian Stance

GF281840 Kuwait Al-Anba' in Arabic 27 Sep 83 pp 1, 22

[Excerpt] It has been learned from international diplomatic sources at the United Nations that King Hasan II of Morocco has conveyed a new stance from the PLO to President Ronald Reagan concerning the 1 September plan which is Reagan's initiative to resolve the Palestinian issue by establishing a federation between the [West] Bank and Jordan.

The sources described the new Palestinian stance as moving closer toward the September plan in order to break the deadlock which engulfs its relations with the United States and to begin a constructive dialogue between them. It was also learned that the PLO has coordinated this stance with Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Palestinian Committee Member Returns to Amman

JN270824 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 27 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Amman — Ibrahim Bakr, member of the Palestinian reconciliation committee, which has been working for 2 months to settle the differences between the two conflicting parties within the Fatah movement, has returned to Amman from Damascus. *Ad-Dustur* has learned from informed Palestinian sources in Amman that Bakr was not able to leave for Tripoli, Lebanon to meet with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Ibrahim Bakr had planned to meet with 'Arafat to discuss the replies received by the reconciliation committee regarding the solution to the dispute within the Fatah movement.

Palestinian Front Warns Fatah 'Rightists'

JN281533 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1346 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 28 Sep (SANA) — The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front has warned the deviationist rightists in the Fatah movement, represented by Yasir 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir, against continuing to play with fire and continuing to fabricate political and military sideshows against the patriotic elements, the latest of which was the attack on the PFLP-GC base in Al-Baddawi camp that resulted in the martyrdom of scores of honest fighters.

In a statement published here today, the Front said that the Palestinian rightists are trying to cast doubt on the stands of the patriotic elements who are engaged in the Lebanese conflict, and to create a tense atmosphere in northern Lebanon in order to inflame the Palestinian conflict and harm the stand both of the Lebanese National Salvation Front and of Syria. These attempts were made after the role of rejecting U.S. plans for the Lebanese arena was emphasized. This role has directed a blow to the

Palestinian rightists because they have given up their opposition to the U.S. plan and have shown good intentions toward the hostile forces in the hope of participating in the U.S. settlement plan and giving in to submission according to Reagan's liquidation plan.

The Front held the Palestinian rightists responsible for the massacre which was perpetrated by the mercenary forces of [Fatah] Unit No 17, with advance planning led by Yasir 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir. It said: The Palestinian rightists' attempts to once again involve the Palestinian arena in internecine fighting will be faced firmly and will be denounced by the Palestinian masses and National Forces both inside and outside the occupied homeland.

Concluding, the Front affirmed that all desperate attempts to harm the Nationalist Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian steadfastness will fail, and that all imperialist plans and those who propagate them on the Palestinian and Arab arenas will be doomed to death.

Fatah's Al-Hasan on Lebanon, Other Issues

PM280933 London Ash-Sharq al-Awsat in Arabic 23 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Mahir 'Uthman report: "Khalid al-Hasan Tells *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat*: 'Arafat's Visit to Tripoli Is Not Permanent and the PLO Has Nothing To Do With the Lebanese Crisis'"]

[Excerpts] London — Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and chairman of Fatah's information committee, has stated that the United States "wants to implement its designs in Lebanon to promote peace in the Camp David mentality and style."

In a telephone interview with *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat*, Khalid al-Hasan reviewed the attitudes of the various sides involved in the current Lebanese crisis.

Asked if the PLO was playing a part in the present Lebanese crisis, he said: "The PLO has no part and nothing to do with the current Lebanese crisis. It is taking the attitude of an observer, watching and awaiting the results of the current events, particularly since what is happening is a conflict between various Lebanese forces, which, among other things, disproves all past claims that the Palestinians were the cause of the Lebanese crisis in the seventies. The dispute is social and political and is deeply rooted in the Lebanese social structure. What is taking place now merely proves that the only solution to the Lebanese problem lies in absolute conviction and sincere work on the basis that Lebanon belongs to all the Lebanese, in government and outside, and that no single force can rule Lebanon, especially if it bases its rule on military victory or foreign alliances."

Questioned about Yasir 'Arafat's sudden arrival in Tripoli and whether he intends to stay there permanently, Al-Hasan said: "Brother Abu 'Ammar's arrival was not sudden, and his stay will not be permanent. It was necessary for him to be with his brother fighters as this crisis engulfs Lebanon and could reach areas where the Palestinians are present."

Asked whether it was true that he conveyed to the Moroccan monarch a Palestinian proposal calling for an international conference to settle the Palestinian question, Khalid al-Hasan said: "We have not submitted to King Hassan any proposals on any subject of this kind."

Al-Hasan was also asked about the diminishing chances of cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union as a result of the mounting tension following the downing of the South Korean airliner and the effect on the chances for a settlement of the Lebanese and Middle East conflicts. He replied: "I believe that the sharp U.S. reaction to the Korean airliner incident was not motivated by principles. The aim was to exploit the situation in the interest of the U.S. presidential election campaign. The United States did not raise a fraction of this clamor when Israel did the same thing and shot down the Libyan civilian airliner near the Suez Canal."

PFLP's Habash Makes Statement, Leaves Algiers
LD261808 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Algiers, 26 Sep (APS) — George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), left Algiers today. He was seen off at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by As-Sadiq Zuwatin, official of the party's liberation movement department.

Before boarding the aircraft George Habash gave a statement to the national press in which he dealt with the results of the Palestinian Central Council's work connected with Palestinian differences. The PFLP general secretary stressed that the Palestinian Central Council formed a delegation to consider in principle the differences and the viewpoint of the two sides in the dispute. He stated that the council's delegation submitted a memorandum to the parties concerned, and that in light of their replies the Palestinian Central Council will meet to look into the current situation in the Palestinian arena.

George Habash stressed that the delegation has reached worthy results, as it asked for a clear political stance to be defined in a way to exclude the possibility of an American containment of the Palestinian revolution.

To a question on the results of the Geneva conference, George Habash said: "We are in favor of every political effort supporting and backing the liberation organization in the world." The PFLP general secretary concluded by saying that the only solution for the Palestinian people consists in exercising their legitimate rights represented in creating an independent Palestinian state.

KUWAIT

French Premier Sends Message to Prime Minister

LD281052 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd Al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah has received a message from French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy. The message was conveyed by the special French envoy, (Michel Largeau), during his reception by his highness at the prime minister's office this morning. The meeting was attended by the French ambassador to Kuwait.

QATAR

Sudanese Envoy Delivers President's Message

GF281100 Doha QNA in Arabic 0905 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Doha, 28 Sep (QNA) — Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri on current Arab and African situations and bilateral relations. The message was delivered by 'Umar Muhammad Yasin, the Sudanese roaming envoy at the presidency and Sudanese president's envoy, who is currently visiting Doha, during a meeting with the amir today. The Sudanese envoy is making a tour of a number of the Arab countries to deliver to the leaders of these countries similar messages from President Numayri.

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Bandar Arrives in U.S. As New Envoy

LD281358 Riyadh SPA in English 1200 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, Sep 28 SPA — Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, the Saudi Arabian diplomat who mediated the Lebanese cease-fire, arrived here last night to present his credentials to President Reagan as the new Saudi ambassador to the U.S.

On arrival Prince Bandar expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the Kingdom's good offices in Lebanon, which brought an end to bloodshed. He hoped that the cease-fire agreement would lead to the achievement of national reconciliation between combating factions in Lebanon and lead to a beginning of a new era.

Development Outlined; King Praises Report

LD290132 Riyadh SPA in English 1905 GMT 28 Sep 83

[All figures as received]

[Text] Riyadh, Sep 28 SPA — HM King Fahd has expressed his pleasure over achievements realized by the Kingdom during the development process which he said had reflected the cultural and technical capabilities of the Saudi citizens under the basic objectives of the Islamic shari'a and values and traditions. This came

in a message sent by the monarch to Planning Minister Hisham Nazir in reply to the letter he sent him earlier with the annual book on development in the Kingdom for the period which had started in 1390h and ended in 1402h.

In his message the King also expressed his confidence in the potential of the Saudi citizens to achieve development and progress in the country. The monarch also expressed his thanks to Nazir and all workers whose efforts led to this degree of developments.

Planning Minister Hisham Nazir's letter highlights the Kingdom's actual expenditure on projects during the last 12 years amounting to 678.7 billion Saudi riyals. It noted that the expenditures totalled SR 171 billion in 1982 compared to SR 2 billion in 1970, showing an annual increase of 45 percent.

The Kingdom's annual gross national product rose to SR 54 billion in 1982 from SR 17 billion in 1970, showing an annual rise of ten percent, the letter said. It added that the Kingdom's investments in equipment, buildings and machines during the same period amounted to SR 594 billion. They were SR 129 billion in 1982 as compared to 28 billion in 1970. The letter notes that the Saudi citizens' annual income had increased to SR 58,400 in 1982 as compared to SR 2,833 in 1970.

Wheat output totalled 412,000 tonnes in 1982, while it was 130,000 tonnes in 1970, showing an annual increase of 12.6 percent, it said.

Licensed factories have increased to 2,750 in 1982 from 207 in 1970, while plants in operation rose to 1,391 from 207 during the same period, it added.

The letter notes the total subsidies amounted to SR 32 billion during the last 12 years. They reached SR 11 billion in 1982 compared to SR 48.6 million in 1970.

Loans to agricultural sectors during the same period totalled SR 8.6 billion, while loans given to industry and electricity sectors amounted to SR 36.4 billion from the period 1975 until 1982. Investment loans from government funds have reached SR 131 billion during the same period.

Electricity generation has reached 11,774 megawatts compared to 418 megawatts in 1970. Electric consumers has totalled 7.7 million in 1982 compared to 1.4 million in 1970. [as received]

Desalination plants' capacity has reached 152.8 million gallons per day versus 5.1 million gallons per day during the same period.

Networks of asphalted roads have totalled 23,794 km in 1982 compared to 3,500 km during the same period. More than 7,000 villages have benefited by such a network of roads.

Unloaded goods at the Kingdom's ports have amounted to 36.4 million tonnes in 1982 as compared to 1.8 million tonnes in 1970.

The number of telephones totalled more than 970,000 versus more than 76,000 during the same period.

Chicken production amounted to 74,000 tonnes in 1982 compared to 7,000 in 1970, while production of eggs reached 62,000 tonnes versus 5,000 tonnes during the same period.

The cement production has reached seven million tonnes in 1982, while it was 667,000 tonnes in 1970, showing an increase of 19.2 percent.

The number of schools and colleges has reached more than 12,000 in 1982 compared to 3,000 in 1970, showing an increase of 2.2 schools per day. The number of students in general and higher education has amounted to 1.7 million, both male and female, in 1982, compared to 547,000 in 1970, registering an annual increase of ten percent. Higher education students, both male and female, totalled 63,000 in 1982 while they were 7,000 in 1970. The number of female students in general and higher education amounted to 639,000 in 1982 compared to 135,000 in 1970. On the other hand, 58,811 Saudis have received vocational training during the last 12 years.

The number of hospital beds have reached 19,000 in 1982 compared to 9,000 in 1970. This number includes beds of hospitals of the Health Ministry, which totalled 13,066 versus 7,165 during the same period. The manpower for medical services numbered 29,995 doctors, nurses, and technicians in 1982 compared to 6,174 in 1970.

The capacity of the Kingdom's airport to accommodate arrival passengers reached 10.5 million in 1982 compared to 800,000 passengers in 1970. These airports have extended their services to 98 million passengers for both arrival and departure flights.

In his letter, the minister said after three years of the start of the third 5-year plan, figures and facts had shown the ability of this young country to realise its great expectations and ambitions, as well as ensure a better life and welfare for its citizens. Nazir said the Kingdom's big achievements are the result of cooperation of all sectors in the state to push ahead the growth of the Saudi economy in line with the divine faith and Saudi traditions as well as values.

The Kingdom's big stride during the development process has reflected the strong basis on which it has been formed and also its abilities to overcome obstacles in the face of development as well as to raise cultural and technical standards of the Saudi citizens in a way appreciated by many observers, researchers, and scientists from all over the world, he added. He asked God to help HM King Fahd in completing the great path so as to realise prosperity and welfare for his country.

Somali Vice President Arrives in Jidda

LD270916 Riyadh SPA in English 0746 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda, 27 Sep — Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar, the first vice president and minister of defence of the Somali Democratic Republic, arrived in Jidda this morning on an official visit to the Kingdom. He was welcomed at the airport by Assistant Minister of Defence and Military Affairs 'Uthman al-Humayd, the commander of the Western region, Air Force Major General Salih as-Sudays, and a number of officials.

Departs After Talks

LD281452 Riyadh SPA in English 1205 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Jidda, Sep 28, SPA — Somali Vice-President and Defense Minister Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar left here last night after a one-day visit to the Kingdom.

Prior to his departure, Samantar told the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY that his talks with Prince Sultan, the second deputy premier and defence and aviation minister dealt with the situation in the Middle East and the African Horn in addition to international issues of mutual concern. He said points of view on all issues raised during the talks were "identical" and described his country's relations with the Kingdom as "good, and passing through their best phase."

"The recent visit to the Kingdom by President Said Barre and Somali officials proves the closeness and firmness of relations between the two countries," he said.

Samantar added that he had extended an invitation to Prince Sultan to visit Somalia, and he accepted the invitation to visit Somalia at a date to be fixed later.

UAE

Sabotage Suspected in Gulf Air Crash

PM281213 London Ash-Sharq al-Awsat in Arabic 27 Sep 83

[Unattributed report: "Suspicion That Gulf Air Disaster Was Result of 'Terrorist Act'"]

[Excerpt] *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat* Gulf bureau — *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat* has learned that investigations carried out so far into the explosion of the Gulf Air airliner last Friday indicate that the incident was the result of a premeditated terrorist act. The airliner exploded as it was flying in UAE airspace, and all 106 passengers and 5 crew were killed.

Reports indicate that a person carrying a forged Omani passport checked his luggage in at Karachi Airport, and that the luggage, in which a bomb had been planted, was taken aboard, but the passenger never boarded the plane.

The Pakistani authorities asked the Omani authorities about that person but were told that he was carrying a forged Omani passport and that his real identity could not be established. Efforts are being made in Karachi to find and arrest him.

Nepalese King Arrives in UAE on Private Visit

GF271654 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1345 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Sep (WAKH) — Nepalese King Berindra arrived in Abu Dhabi this afternoon on a private 3-day visit to the UAE. He was received upon arrival by Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the UAE president's office.

President Receives King

GF290546 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1955 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Sep (WAKH)— Today in Abu Dhabi UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received Nepalese King Berindra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, who is currently on a private visit to the UAE. The meeting was attended by Chief of the President's Court Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad and Nepalese Foreign Minister Padma Bahadur. During the meeting they reviewed bilateral relations and means of bolstering them. King Berindra is scheduled to leave Abu Dhabi tomorrow. The Nepalese king had visited the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Republic of Egypt before his current visit.

Sudanese Envoy Leaves Abu Dhabi for Doha

GF271700 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1405 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 27 Sep (WAKH) — 'Umar Muhammad Yasin, the Sudanese roaming envoy at the presidency and envoy

of Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, left Abu Dhabi for Doha this afternoon after a 2-day visit to the UAE within his current tour of a number of countries in the region and Jordan.

YAR**Libyan Commander in Chief Departs San'a'**

GF271923 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, left San'a' today after leading his country's delegation to the celebrations of the 21st anniversary of the glorious 26 September Revolution.

Mubarak 28 Sep Speech to UN General Assembly
NC290834 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1938 GMT
 28 Sep 83

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to 38th UN General Assembly in New York — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Mr President: It pleases me to speak in the name of Egypt before this great gathering of state leaders and representatives and from the rostrum of the United Nations, the voice of right, peace, and justice and the symbol of the consensus of the world community on noble objectives and lofty principles governing relations among states and peoples.

I wish to convey congratulations to the people and Government of St Christopher-Nevis on their gaining of national independence and their admission to the United Nations, wishing them progress and prosperity in the name of the people and Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Mr President, I also wish to congratulate you and your country, Panama, on your assumption of the presidency of the General Assembly during this important session, which is witnessing energetic activity by the world community to confront the grinding political and economic problems threatening the world's security and prosperity at the present and in the future. In these circumstances it is important to strengthen the UN organization, enhance its role in safeguarding peace and security, and increase its effectiveness and ability to contribute toward settling international disputes by peaceful means. It is also important to urge all states to adhere to legality and the rule of the law in their policy and dealings.

As Secretary General Perez de Cuellar said in his report submitted to the last session, the governments' careful readeherence to the Charter is a first and important step. In the past years we have greatly deviated from the Charter. The governments that believe they can achieve an international objective by force usually are prepared to do so. The Security Council, the main body entrusted with safeguarding world peace and security, usually finds itself unable to take decisive steps to solve international disputes, and its resolutions are increasingly being disregarded and ignored by those who feel they are strong enough to do so. In many cases the Council has seemed unable to provide sufficient support and influence to ensure that its resolutions are respected, including those resolutions adopted unanimously. Hence, the settlement of disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter usually reaches a dead end.

From the same premise, Egypt believes that the international situation requires a serious pause and a developed thought bypassing the traditional framework in which we have been acting since the end of World War II. The current conditions in the international arena make it necessary to carry out an objective assessment of the current political order and of the best method for remedying its shortcomings.

Perhaps it would be appropriate to hold a special session in the near future to discuss all aspects of this subject. In our view, the matter is not connected with the organization's performance or

with the ineffectiveness of its basic branches inasmuch as it concerns the general international situation, the great powers' role and their special responsibility, the policies they are pursuing, and the interests they are representing. The question, therefore, is of international behavior, the indifference of specific states to the Charter's provisions and goals, their departure from the rule of law and legitimacy, and their inclination to use force to settle a conflict or to obtain political or economic gains, which defeats the foundations upon which the international system was based after World War II.

Mr Chairman, friends, heads of states and governments, ladies and gentlemen, among the foremost questions to which we must pay our greatest attention is that of checking the danger of an outbreak of a nuclear war. Such wars can destroy man's civilization and achievements since the dawn of history. No victor or vanquished can emerge from it, but all mankind will lose his past, present, and future. Therefore, it is the duty of all of us to increase our efforts to prevent the outbreak of this destructive war, whatever our geographical positions and our political and ideological affiliations may be. It is the duty of the two superpowers in particular to exert further efforts for the success of the nuclear arms limitation negotiations in Geneva regardless of the tense relations between them because of other issues. The future of all of us is in the balance.

My country was among the first to realize the importance of nuclear disarmament and to translate this into a tangible fact when it signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and turned its interest to the peaceful use of atomic energy to serve the goals of economic development. My country then took the initiative in calling for making the Middle East area free of nuclear arms.

We should not overlook the question of comprehensive disarmament, because the alarming increase in the production and use of conventional arms constitutes a serious threat to the security of many peoples of medium-sized and small states and a heavy burden on their economies. It is enough to mention that in 1982 the world spent over \$650 billion on armament. This is equal to the income of 2 billion people living in the 50 poorest countries in our world. Therefore, any efforts made within the framework of disarmament must stem from the concept of the links among disarmament, international security, and development.

Mr Chairman, this session is being convened amid a crushing international economic crisis which brings to mind the nightmare of the great recession the world witnessed in the thirties. This is evident in the reduction in world production, stagnation in trade, defects in the world monetary system, increased unemployment, and imbalance in relations between the industrial and advanced states and the developing countries to the extent that some less-developed states are achieving negative growth rates, thus not meeting their people's basic living requirements.

It is obvious that the debts of developing states constitute one of the most serious problems facing us all now that the debts of these states amount more than \$700 billion. The annual average servicing of these debts amounts to \$120 billion. This is due to a reduction in the price of raw materials produced by these states by some 30 percent during the past 2 years and to the frantic increase in interest rates and in the cost of manufactured goods.

We can imagine the adverse effect this situation will have on economic and social development efforts in the developing countries.

On the other hand, we all must realize the necessity of making structural amendments in the monetary, finance, and trade fields now that it has been established that the existing systems are incapable of confronting the problems from which the world economy is suffering, although they performed a positive role in the 25 years following World War II.

Allow me to put before you from this platform some general outlines that can contribute toward strengthening our capability to deal with this overcast situation:

1. The United Nations, which since its inception has assumed a great responsibility in setting the basis of economic cooperation among states, can play a basic role in remedying the current economic crisis that would exceed its role in confronting political conflicts. We therefore attached great hopes on the sixth UNCTAD session held in Belgrade. The Buenos Aires document issued by the Group of 77 had fueled these hopes. Regrettably, the results were not up to the level of these expectations in the three main fields dealt with by the conference, raw materials, commodities and services trading, and monetary and financial affairs.

We welcomed the initiative made by Mrs Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, for convening meetings among heads of states at the United Nations during this session with the aims of generating new momentum for a dialogue between the North and the South and paving the way for comprehensive negotiation in accordance with the principles approved at the New Delhi nonaligned summit conference.

2. The starting point to confront the economic problem must be that of realizing the close tie and link in relations between the developing countries and the advanced states. We are all in the same boat. There is no difference between producer and consumer, creditor and debtor, and rich and poor. Any contradiction in economic interests is a secondary and temporary one. Unless we join efforts and move together to confront the crisis, we will all suffer from its grave consequences and its destructive effects. We live in an age of mutual dependence. No state, despite the power and strength it may have, can be isolated from the conditions other states in various continents are suffering from. We must conduct the North-South dialogue in a spirit of cooperation and solidarity, and not in a spirit replete with differences, contradictions, and showmanship. Our course must be objective and based on a comprehensive outlook, far from narrow-mindedness and free of the desire of monopolization at the expense of others. Those obsolete concepts are no longer fit for dealing with the facts of the age.

3. The developing countries can provide the example in this respect by laying down an integrated program for cooperation among themselves which can act as a step toward paving the way for cooperation between North and South and, at the same time, can complement this cooperation. Egypt, which hosted the first developing countries conference in July 1962 to discuss their common issues, still strongly and deeply believes in the impor-

tance of cooperation among the South. Furthermore, it is prepared to take leading steps on this road. Perhaps you have followed up the integration experiment between Egypt and Sudan and the horizons this experiment has opened for the efforts of development and progress in two countries that are linked by close cultural ties, unified economic interests, and profound feelings.

4. The situation can no longer wait for the adoption of general recommendations or the raising of vague slogans, because we wasted a lot of time talking about generalities and expressing intentions. It is time to move toward agreeing on specific steps by which we all should abide and in whose framework we should move.

Please allow me to propose the following steps as a starting point:

A. The developed countries should implement their commitments to the international development strategy of the third decade of development by allocating 0.7 percent of their GNP for development aid and by elevating this ratio to 1 percent of GNP as of 1990.

B. The IMF's resources should be increased by increasing allotments. The IMF should give facilities to developing countries, improve loan conditions, look for new methods of distributing withdrawal rights, and link these to development.

C. The World Bank should increase its resources and expand its loan program to developing countries.

D. A collective solution should be reached regarding the problem arising from the debts of the developing countries, lest this problem cause the collapse of the international economic order, paralyze state and private financial establishments, and wipe out the hopes of the Third World peoples for a better life. Mr Chairman, the Arab Republic of Egypt is situated in the heart of the Arab world and on the northeastern side of the African Continent. It is the connecting point between the African Continent and the Asian Continent. The Arab Republic of Egypt is also located on the southern coast of the Mediterranean, which links Africa with Europe. Therefore, the Arab Republic of Egypt takes special interest in the issues related to security and peace in all these areas. This interest was reflected in the initiatives made by Egypt to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East and to make it and the African Continent free of nuclear weapons. Egypt's interest was also reflected in its support for proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and in Egypt's constant quest of intensifying cooperation and interaction among the Mediterranean peoples.

We believe that the key to peace in the Middle East is a just solution to the Palestinian issue. This solution should be based on recognition of the Palestinian people's right to determine their own fate and to enable them to set up their national entity on their land in return for this people's recognition of Israel's right to exist. Agreement should be reached on security safeguards that would benefit the two sides. These things will usher in a new era in the relationship between Israel and all its neighbors in such a way that the specter of war and destruction will vanish, and amity and harmony will replace rancor and hatred. Resources

will be channeled toward the construction of factories and the establishment of farms, instead of stockpiling lethal weapons and endangering the lives of entire generations of people in an area that was the cradle of civilization and peace.

What we regret is that the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territory totally conflict with the prerequisites for peace and conciliation. It is inevitable that these practices result in the deepening of hatred in hearts, in laying more obstacles and impediments on the path of peace, and in crushing whatever hope remains in the hearts of millions.

The first of these practices is the policy of Israeli settlements in the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan. This policy assumes new dimensions every day in defiance of the resolutions that you have passed and in contradiction of the provisions of international law and of international agreements — foremost the 1907 agreement at The Hague, the 1949 fourth Geneva agreement, and the undertaking that Israel signed on the very same day on which the framework for peace in the Middle East was signed.

This being the situation, it is imperative that we think together in pursuing new techniques to confront this dangerous policy that might cause peace to collapse at its very foundation and that might make Arab-Israeli coexistence impossible, because coexistence is incompatible with the usurpation of land and with the theft of rights. Consequently, it is appropriate that we think of new steps to confirm this policy as being null and void, to prove that it runs counter to the stipulations of law, and to emphasize the inadmissibility of approving of this policy or of its subsequent effects on the basis that what had been built on false grounds is false and that *faits accomplis* can never constitute a state of affairs acceptable to the international community as the 20th century draws to a close.

There can be no doubt that you have followed the practices to which Israel has recently resorted — practices ranging from the expulsion of the elected mayors and other local administrators to the prevention of the area's residents from peacefully expressing their views and voicing their demands. These are practices that add to the accumulation already in the heart and cause the opportunities for real peace — based on mutual acceptance and coexistence — to diminish constantly.

Permit me to address from this platform an appeal to the Israeli people to accept the challenge of peace, to reject the concepts of expansion and annexation of land by force, and to express in practice the desire for coexistence and fraternity with the Palestinian people. Israel has a golden opportunity to achieve a truly comprehensive peace that would turn the borders between it and the Arabs into centers of attraction, contact, and exchanges, and not into positions for trenches, barriers, and barbed wires.

Each of us must sacrifice for the sake of this great historical conciliation [*musalahah*]. We cannot advance toward the future with the concepts, complexes, and vestiges of the past. Furthermore, no side should contemplate the imposition of peace conditions, because an imposed peace is no more than an armed truce, a call for vengeance, and a source for more bloodshed, violence, and enmity.

We have witnessed with great sorrow and pain the bloody events that took place in Lebanon. They have dissipated the features of life in it and destroyed its sons and their property. They threatened the Lebanese people's national and regional unity, stormed their social peace, and turned their homeland into a target for foreign interference, plots, and intrigues. It is the duty of all of us to stand alongside this noble people in their effort to change this painful reality and in their insistence on exercising their positive and constructive role in the region.

Undoubtedly, the starting point in confronting this situation and preventing its eruption once again is the realization of a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory without linking this withdrawal to factors beyond Lebanon's will. The need for Israel to withdraw stems from the falsehood of the invasion and from Security Council Resolution 509, issued in 1982. It also stems from Israel's commitment to seek comprehensive peace with all its neighbors who wish to live in peace, and from its commitment not to use force to settle disputes and to resolve differences.

While welcoming the cease-fire achieved in Lebanon, the Arab Republic of Egypt demands that all sides respect the sovereignty of Lebanon and the legitimate authorities in it. It also demands a formula for national reconciliation among all the Lebanese factions and communities. We insist that all types of foreign interference in its affairs stop. We reject the attempts at partitioning it and turning it into spheres of influence and domination, because a stable and united Lebanon will be a driving force toward peace, stability, and progress and a shining model for creative coexistence through diversification and multiplicity. Therefore, preserving it is an ethical commitment binding us all.

On the other hand, it is the duty of the international community — you are its representatives — to exert further efforts to end the war between Iran and Iraq. It is a meaningless and aimless war. Its only result is the killing of thousands of the sons of two countries that are bound together by the closest cultural and spiritual ties. This war dissipates the resources of the two countries, which should have been directed toward building, reconstruction, and development. It further increases tension and instability in the strategically very important Gulf area. It opens the way for the foreign interference and ambitions.

None of us is required to side with one party against the other. What is required is the adoption of a clear stand against the continuation of the war and in favor of achieving peace. There should be no partiality or indifference. We should not wait for what will happen after the two warring sides are greatly weakened, because we all have a direct interest in stopping this grinding war and in moving to the stage of reconstruction.

We consider that Iraq fulfilled its legal and moral commitment when it withdrew from all Iranian territories and declared its readiness to stop the war immediately and its acceptance of the 1975 border agreement, and when it welcomed peace negotiations to resolve the disputed issues. What remains is for Iran to respond to this constructive stand and all international forces to define their stand on this basis, so the advocates of war become certain that the war will not benefit them at all and would only

weaken their position and exhaust their forces. This is not in anybody's interests.

Mr Chairman, while the African peoples are waging a heroic struggle to rid themselves of the vestiges of colonialist eras and are marching toward the wide horizons of the future by absorbing modern science and technology, by developing the means of shortages, and economic imbalances due to reduced prices of exports and increased prices of imports, we find that several dear parts of the continent are witnessing a serious violation of the most elementary human rights by racist minority regimes which are monopolizing power and wealth and oppressing the majority owners of the land and sovereignty. The ruling regime in Pretoria continues its aggression against our struggling people in the south of the continent. It continues to occupy Namibia, to loot its natural resources, and to prevent its independence. It continues to attack the African confrontation states because they support our brothers in the south.

It is regrettable that the successive resolutions issued by the Security Council did not succeed in making the least change in the behavior of the minority regime, which is usurping power by the force of arms. One cannot be silent in face of such a situation because it shows contempt for the international community, its laws, and its decisions. It weakens the UN organization, and it detracts from the prestige and standing of the United Nations. Therefore, we are required to escalate our move against these hostile practices, because our responsibility does not end by issuing resolutions and appeals but extends to translating the resolutions into tangible fact that will safeguard the peoples' right to freedom, justice, and dignity.

There is another problem on which all of our attention must be focused. It is the situation resulting from the foreign intervention in Chad and its consequences — undermining security, peace, and stability in the region; killing innocent people; reviving the concept of zones of influence and faits accomplis; and reactivating partitioning and divisive trends. All this constitutes a threat to the interests of all the African people and upsets their systems of government which they collectively approved to safeguard their entity and territorial integrity. We support the OAU's efforts to end the foreign intervention and to enable the Chadian people to direct their efforts toward development, reform, and reconstruction.

We cannot ignore the current problems and events in Asia and Latin America, foremost being the peaceful unification of Korea; the situation in Kampuchea; the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan; the dispute over the Falklands; and the mounting tension in Central America. We cannot live in isolation from all these events. We are affected by them and suffer from their results, irrespective of the geographical distance separating us.

Friends, heads of state and government, ladies and gentlemen, we are today at a crossroad where our option is crystal clear: either an all-out peace based on justice under which all nations and peoples live, or the proliferation of chaos, the loss of rights, and the absence of legitimacy. We must utilize all our efforts to water the tree of freedom, raise the banners of peace, and build for the sake of progress.

We must proceed together along the road of righteousness and good, because the real contradiction is not between the North and South or between the East and West; it is a contradiction between life and death, between existence and nonexistence, and between war and peace. But God doth call to the home of peace: He doth guide whom He pleaseth to a way that is straight. [Koranic verse]

May God's peace and blessings be upon you. [applause]

AL-AHRAM Previews Mubarak Visit to U.S.
PM281219 Cairo Al-Ahram in Arabic 23 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Ibrahim Nafi' editorial: "The Third Round in the U.S.-Egyptian Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] President Husni Mubarak's third visit to Washington and his third meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan will be taking place under extremely critical circumstances.

It is expected that the third round of dialogue between President Mubarak and President Reagan and between President Mubarak and the other U.S. officials and congressional leaders he is likely to meet will tackle the following major issues:

1. The current explosive situation in the Middle East in general, and the Palestinian question as the core of the Middle East conflict.
2. The explosive situation in Lebanon, which carries all kinds of risks and which affects the chances of settling the main problem.
3. The special relations between Egypt and the United States, and what could hopefully be done to strengthen them in the interest of peace, development, and the solution of Egypt's main problems.

As far as the Palestinian question is concerned, Egypt believes that the United States should play its full part in stopping the building of settlements and in stopping the Israeli moves to change the demographic and topographic features of the occupied territories. In particular, the United States is requested to take a clear stand on the question of settlements — a stand that would mark a clear end to the strange and contradictory U.S. statements on the legitimacy or illegitimacy of the settlements. These statements have recently reflected "mild protest" against the building of settlements, regarded only as an obstacle to peace.

The United States is also requested to play a full part in boosting the comprehensive peace process, which suffered as a result of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and Israel's failure to take the confidence-building steps in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip stipulated in the Camp David agreement.

The United States is urged to encourage the various parties, especially the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, to come to the negotiating table and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of all the proposed initiatives, ranging from the Reagan initiative, based on the Camp David accords, to the Fes principles or resolutions, to any Eastern or Western initiative.

aimed at establishing comprehensive peace, ensuring Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, and restoring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

On the situation in Lebanon, the United States is requested to play a bigger part in halting the deterioration. Egypt believes that this can only be achieved through support for the legitimate authorities in Lebanon and through efforts by the legitimate authorities to promote national accord among the various Lebanese factions, by means of negotiations to arrive at an equitable Lebanese formula ensuring justice for all the Lebanese sects and ending the domination of a certain sect.

It is unacceptable to Egypt that the Phalangists should dictate their terms and enjoy special privileges through force of arms at the expense of other sects. It is also unacceptable that the Lebanese Army should be used to deter other sects and impose a settlement on them.

Before all that, Israel must withdraw completely from Lebanon, the disgraceful role of the Sa'd Haddad forces must be ended, and all foreign forces must also leave Lebanon.

As regards U.S.-Egyptian relations — the political aspect — Egypt is expected to expound to the U.S. Administration its views regarding the Israeli measures which have led to a cooling of Egyptian-Israeli relations, and to urge the United States to make efforts to end these measures.

As regards the military and economic aspects of U.S.-Egyptian relations, Egypt values the U.S. aid, which has been continuous in recent years, enabling Egypt to make its plans on the basis of this continuity of U.S. aid. Egypt also believes that the U.S. response to Egypt's request for flexibility in the use of the U.S. loans, grants, and other aid has contributed considerably to the allocation of this aid for the implementation of urgent projects and solution of problems.

However, much as we appreciate all that, I personally believe that there is a clear and unjustifiable discrimination in the U.S. treatment of Egypt and Israel on the question of U.S. aid, loans, and grants. The contrast is very obvious if we look at the population of Egypt and Israel and the volume of aid each gets from the United States.

What is more important than this clear contrast is the discrimination in the way the aid is given to each of the two states. Israel gets its economic aid in the form of checks drawn on the U.S. Treasury in four annual instalments. Israel is free to do what it likes with these checks. The only obligation is that Israel should import U.S. products to the value of the aid granted, which is natural. So Israel gets what it wants with no restrictions, whereas numerous obstructive restrictions are imposed on Egypt in the use of U.S. aid.

U.S. military aid to Egypt is one of the important topics to be discussed. As a full partner in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the United States should realize that Egypt, which has chosen peace as a strategy, is at the same time the biggest Arab state and the region's safety valve, and as such has defense commitments in relation to itself, the Arab states, and some African

states against the dangers threatening the region. So it seems like an abnormal phenomenon that U.S. military aid to Israel — which is a military industry — exceeds U.S. military aid to Egypt.

We urge the United States to take steps to facilitate U.S. military aid to Egypt qualitatively and quantitatively. The following are possible options for discussion:

1. The United States exempts Egypt from repayment of debt instalments and diverts these instalments to Egyptian development projects.
2. The United States increases Egypt's share of military grants.
3. The United States provides other facilities regarding the repayment of military debts.

Both Egypt and the United States are partners in the peace process, and both are endeavoring to establish peace in the region. The United States is expected to support Egypt economically and militarily to enable it to play its part in preserving peace, achieving development, raising the Egyptian people's living standards, and ending their suffering.

'Ali Reports on Mubarak-Shultz Meeting

NC282237 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] New York, 28 Sep (MENA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated that President Husni Mubarak reviewed the Middle East situation with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during their meeting today, particularly developments in the Lebanese arena. They also reviewed U.S.-Egyptian relations.

In a statement to the information team accompanying President Mubarak, 'Ali said President Mubarak stressed to Shultz Egypt's firm stand on the Lebanese issue — a stand affirming that Egypt does not and will not accept anything but a united Lebanon, and that Egypt also supports all the efforts being made along this course.

'Ali also said President Mubarak and Shultz reviewed the most important issues he will be discussing with U.S. President Ronald Reagan during their meeting in Washington this Saturday.

Mubarak Meets Perez de Cuellar 28 September

NC282238 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, 28 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held a meeting with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar before Mubarak delivered his speech at the UN General Assembly tonight. Perez de Cuellar welcomed President Mubarak on his arrival at UN headquarters.

Text of Mubarak Speech on 'Abd an-Nasir Day
NC281508 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 28 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak addressed the celebrations in the Hall of Conferences in Cairo, held today on the anniversary of the death of President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. The following is the text of the speech which was read on behalf of the president by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhi ad-Din:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother citizens: Today we celebrate the 13th anniversary of the departure of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, the brave leader who planned and sparked the 23 July Revolution. This great leader, along with the noble people, drew up a new map for Egypt, which wiped out all the old injustices, eliminated class distinction, and freed the broad masses after long deprivation.

The most prominent feature of this new map was the will of victory over the treacherous forces, be they British colonialism — which occupied Egypt's pure land, desecrated its soil, violated its sanctities, exhausted its power, sapped its energies, exploited its potentials, allied with the palace to serve its objectives, and divided the sons of the homeland to control them — or the feudal forces, which treacherously and oppressively flogged the backs of the citizens so that the majority of the citizens would remain allegiant to these forces and serve their whims. These feudal forces caused havoc in the land and persisted in their oppression to confront the oppressed masses, which toiled to earn a minimum living.

In this bleak atmosphere, and amid this desperation that filled the people's hearts, oppression reigned supreme and replaced justice, and the people were divided into factions and groups, and they fell into disarray. Even worse, they faced a minority that ruled them arbitrarily and controlled their destiny by tyranny and aggression. Meanwhile, the parties suffered from internal schisms, isolated themselves just to adhere to their leaders' interests, shunned dealing with the masses, looked up to their masters in quest of power, and nothing but power, and engaged in squabbling for the sake of assuming power. However, all these things did not affect the militant spirit of the honorable people and of the strugglers. Nor did any of this weaken the strugglers' determination. The reason is that throughout the ages, Egyptian patriotism remained an undying and constantly blazing flame. Moreover, Egyptian patriotism was the fence that protected Egypt from the ambitious invaders who coveted it.

Regardless of how much they differed from each other, and irrespective of their multitudes, these invaders could not but fight in defense of their presence, and could do nothing else but carry their walking sticks on their shoulders and depart never to return. Even better, through its dignity and solidity, Egyptian patriotism assimilated these invaders on Egyptian soil, making them feel as if they belonged to Egypt, their prime cause.

In the prerevolution era, Egyptian patriotism was epitomized in its most magnificent form in the dutiful martyrs who emerged from their universities, schools, fields, and factories, chanting in refrain the name of Egypt, in which they believed from the very depth of their hearts and for which they did not hesitate to make

sacrifices, regardless of the extent of the dangers involved. Also for the sake of Egypt, these dutiful martyrs feared neither torture nor death.

There is nothing dearer than the homeland, and there is nothing sounder than defending the homeland and sacrificing money and self for it. These martyrs were led by heroic leaders who wrote the history of their nation and lit its path with the light of faith generation after generation.

One of these leaders was Ahmad 'Urabi, who led the nation in a revolution, calling for freedom and a constitution and boldly advocating hostility toward the palace. He strongly rejected domination as the negation of natural freedom granted by God to mankind. However, this revolution, despite its broad base, (?failed) to achieve its aims because of a well-planned scheme by the palace and its agents, and because of foreign forces that were awaiting suitable opportunities to tighten their control over Egypt and to impose their custodianship on it. The palace followed its whims and ambitions and neglected the country's aspirations and thus led to Egypt's occupation and colonialization.

The struggle was renewed under the leadership of Mustafa Kamil. He challenged colonialism everywhere. He denounced it and ridiculed its dreams. He affirmed that Egypt belonged to the Egyptians and that the Egyptians' pride would not be undermined by an enemy who occupied and usurped their land. He also affirmed that Egypt's soil would not be desecrated by invading legions that wanted to make Egypt an extension of their empire, a venue for their economy, and fuel for their battles. Mustafa Kamil devoted his short life to the cause of Egypt, sparing no effort for its sake. His determination and resolve did not wane because, to him, just as it is to every Egyptian, Egypt was the hope, the beginning, and the end. Muhammad Faid gave Egypt his every heartbeat. His defense of Egypt was just a link in a chain aimed at liberating Egypt from all usurpers.

To consolidate its existence, colonialism exploited more than one internal front to further its ambitions and to achieve its selfish interests, disregarding the people's right to freedom and equality. Colonialism strengthened its cooperation with the palace, and the palace strengthened its cooperation with its lackeys. The invaders and their supporters shared Egypt's wealth and resources and deprived the masses of them — the masses that they divided and oppressed, and whose life they made intolerable. This sparked the great popular revolution led by the great leader Sa'd Zaghlul to change the living conditions in Egypt.

Colonialism in vain tried to oppose this revolution by oppressing its leaders, by banishing and punishing them, and by opening fire on those who joined its ranks. However, such opposition inflamed and further fueled the revolution, extending it to every corner of Egypt and driving all Egyptian communities and factions to unite their voices in defense of the homeland and to martyrdom for its sake. However, the occupier remained in Egypt using it as a base to protect its interests. Egypt subsequently did not hold the reins of power. Its wealth went to others than its sons, and its destiny was controlled by parasites.

The Cairo fire was a well-planned scheme to check the wind of liberation. There was increased amusement, oppression, and corruption in the palace. Egyptians looked as if they were aliens in their own homeland. Their hopes were crushed, their dignity shattered, their rights and opportunities to work unequal, their property insecure due to fear, and their fate in the hands of those who controlled their livelihood.

It was inevitable, under these circumstances, that the rich became richer, stronger, and more tyrannical, and that there was a great number of needy people. Political freedom lost its real content, turned into a slogan, and repeated empty and insignificant words.

The 23 July Revolution led by Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir defied all this. It represented an invasion of the strongholds of imperialism and its associates. It established social freedom in the good land of Egypt to liberate the will of those in need. It was a struggle to elevate dignity. It was an action to defend man's right to life. It was loyal to the national aspirations and in response to the conscience of the nation. It mixed with the broad masses and interacted with them. Its base was the masses who inspired its will.

The outbreak of the revolution and the change of the course of events had great effect, not in Egypt and the Arab world alone, but also in the Third World and all parts of the world which imperialism had conquered, humiliated, subdued, and which it had divided and added to its spheres of influence. Out of its faith in the inevitability of its mission, the July Revolution had to act to end the imperialist presence. Therefore, the revolution supported the struggle of all liberation movements in the Arab world, Africa, and Asia. Its march became an outstanding landmark everywhere, threatening imperialist interests and precipitating their disappearance.

The colonialist forces and those that supported them or those that existed under their wings could not accept or allow this threat. Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal and saving it from foreign interests exploiting it intensified the colonialist forces' anger against revolutionary Egypt. Old colonialism colluded with other forces and launched a treacherous aggression against Egypt to muffle its voice and destroy its resistance. However, the steadfastness of our great people in the face of this aggression became a legend lauded as a model for the struggle of the developing nations against the forces of oppression and terrorism, irrespective of their power and influence. The empire on which the sun never set collapsed and the horizons of liberation opened before the oppressed people.

The revolution, through its weight and its unwavering resolve, was thus able to transmit its method and values to other liberated developing states and became an example to be followed. These developing states found support in the Egyptian revolution, which inspired them. This confirms the originality of the revolution and the strong faith in its principles. It also shows that this revolution was an inspiration to all peoples who want to live and to seek a new dawn by getting rid of imperialism and oppression and by deciding their own future. For this reason, the hostility against the revolution and the anxiousness to destroy it were matched by the determination to make this revolution succeed and to deepen

the changes it made in the developing world. Throughout its stages, the revolution remained a great turning point in the people's life.

Brother citizens, we all remember that the revolution under the leadership of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, and in cooperation with India and Yugoslavia, was primarily credited with establishing the Nonaligned Movement. This movement aimed at keeping its members out of the cold war then raging between the two superpowers and at achieving world peace to serve the causes of development and progress of their peoples, to confirm the value of man, to support the causes of liberation and independence, and to support the right of every country to manage its own affairs without foreign intervention of any kind. This movement, by its nature, was a guarantee against imperialist alliances and spheres of influence. Its aim has always been to save its members from falling prey to the tyranny or pressures of some states. Its aim has also been to advocate the establishment of relations on the basis of mutual cooperation and the exchange of expertise, and not on the exploitation of their resources.

This movement has in no way been negative in its approach. It has worked with a spirit of initiative and favored alignment with right and justice. It advocated cooperation among states on the basis of equality and respect of their territorial integrity. We have seen the achievements made by this movement in both the adoption of its principles and in the increased number of its members.

Brother compatriots, the 23 July Revolution unveiled Egypt's Arab face and the sound Arab course we now follow. Egypt waged a remarkable and eminent struggle for the sake of Arab liberation and Arab dignity.

History will continue to credit the revolution and 'Abd an-Nasir with the great achievement of ending the imperialist hegemony in the Arab area. Imperialism, with its bases and influence, receded from the Arab area, leaving the area's destiny in the hands of its sons and thus creating a decisive, historical turning point.

Egypt continues to pursue its course and to struggle for the sake of the Arab causes — the very same course that was blazed by the 23 July Revolution. And now, and in the very same domain in which Egypt offered itself and made sacrifices, Egypt sees in Lebanon a protracted bloody conflict among its sons, almost incessant internecine fighting, a destruction of national unity, feuding, and acts aimed at sowing disunity among the sons of the same homeland in a manner imperiling their strength and enticing the ambitious who covet Lebanon and who lie in wait for it. This state of affairs makes it incumbent on the sons of the same homeland to close their ranks. It also makes imperative the withdrawal of the invading armies so Lebanon will deal with its own affairs and determine its own future.

The Palestinian issue figured and still figures as the quintessence of the conflict. Therefore, there can be no doubt that it is paramount for unified Arab action to be intensified to ensure the Palestinian people's right to determine their own fate and to achieve a comprehensive, total peace in the area in a manner far removed from outbidding and any regional ambitions.

Peace is a will effected through sincere intention for a better future pervaded by harmony, free of bitterness. Peace is the will to live. It is an act of faith in righteousness, justice, and neighborliness, and not a tendency to use force and to resort to force to hand down verdicts. Peace constitutes a better relationship under whose aegis relations grow and strengthen. Peace is not built with good intentions, but with sincere and diligent work, as well as with truthful words and with respect for these words.

Egypt has reasserted its Arab character in all the issues it is confronting to defend peace and to consolidate it and to defend the interests of the Arab nation and its security and future. It is incumbent on the Arab nation to adopt a unified and strong stance on all these issues and to seek in earnest to ward off the dangers threatening its destiny. It is imperative for the sons of the Arab nation to unify their say on the policies they map out for their fateful issues so that time will not dissipate their hopes and their aspirations. We are all required to adopt this stand and this soul-searching stance on meaningful signs, before events throw us off balance and before we lose the ability to contribute to resolving our issues.

Brother compatriots, the 23 July Revolution caused changes of far-reaching dimensions in Egypt's social life. The cultivatable land was owned by a minority, while capital dominated the government and political life. Finances were controlled by foreign banking houses that did not steer them toward the national interest. Decisionmaking power was in the hands of none other than opportunists and self-seekers. All these things produced a society reeling under the yoke of injustice — a society in which the majority worked for the minority and a society in which there was room for neither justice nor abundance.

Deliverance from this whole state of affairs was not an easy thing. The reason was that the patriotic forces were in disarray. Nor did these forces wield the means that could have enabled them to achieve their aspirations, despite their incessant efforts and their unabating struggle.

The six principles declared by the revolution were geared to effecting a radical change in the old life patterns so these patterns could be replaced by a new system in which all the citizens' freedom would be realized in the form of sufficient production and just distribution. This new system would be protected by a powerful national army. It would form a society that would work for freedom and evolution — for man!

The agrarian reform was the revolution's first step toward social transformation. Egyptianization was another step along this path. The main production establishments were transferred to the nation. The establishment of the public sector was a pillar of the huge productive base which supplied the masses of the people with their needs and helped Egypt overcome many of the difficulties it confronted. The revolution believed that the economic changes were a guarantee of real political freedom and an approach to building a society in which social justice prevails.

Brother citizens, the 23 July Revolution, like other revolutions, had its positive and negative aspects. To be just, its achievements must be a credit in its account. We must rectify its errors in a scientific way, weigh its events in light of their implications, and

complete its steps through sincere work, because evolution does not tolerate stagnation. Evolution is by nature a continuous motion which we must adapt to conform with the events. It is a motion in the direction of the masses' aspirations. Therefore, it must be mobilized to meet the masses changing needs.

This was the reason for the corrective movement, led by late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, to express the pulse of the masses and to enable them to shoulder their responsibilities in running the rule and guiding it in accordance with their interests under the circumstances of the supremacy of law, prevalence of democracy, and the elimination of all centers which tried to obstruct the people's national procession.

The procession is continuing under conditions of democracy, free press, and of the right to meet, think, and express views. It is continuing under conditions of broad frankness with the masses, coexistence with them, and of sharing their feelings, approaching their conscience, linking with their future, and of planning and mobilizing the resources in their interests. The law reigns supreme and the last word is for the people in a society of security and safety. This is the evolution and this is our progress along the path of the 23 and 15 July Revolutions — along the path of the revolution so that Egypt will belong to all the Egyptians.

Today we see a new dimension of the revolution's fundamental principles. Democracy is now based on the principle of multiplicity of the parties and of our full realization of its true concept, and of faith in its comprehensive formula. The constitutional legitimacy which we are consolidating affirms that our defense of freedom, and of the continuation of the dialogue, is not a mere slogan filling the ears with its echo but a basis for national action as a contribution toward emphasizing the supremacy of the law.

Brother compatriots, a historian following the 23 July Revolution since its inception — and in view of the enormity of the results it has produced — feels that what began as just a little brick on 23 July has now become a lofty edifice. The Egyptian society has become a new society in its formation, in its relations, in the thoughts of its sons, in its impact on the area around it, and in its effect on the world — near and far.

We remember all the events we experienced on that night. We also remember the distinctive signs that have characterized this epoch of Egypt's history: the agrarian reform, the [nationalization of] the Suez Canal, the 1956 war, the High Dam, the factories proliferating all over Egypt, workers' rights, women's rights, the society of social insurance, guaranteed education for all, and the great October victory. Now, we still pursue the same course, and more particularly, we still engage in a sweeping movement of construction and in tangible development in all sectors — development that ranks among the highest in the world.

Our action program is based on total objectivity; on facing realities, not on avoiding them; on explaining the problems that face us, not on minimizing them or on just going around them; on speaking frankly to the masses about facts, not on making the masses entertain cherished aspirations; on publicly admitting faults and on rectifying them, not on trying to obliterate or to deny these faults; on believing in work as a necessity for progress;

on achievements, not on promises; on pursuing a scientific course in the making of decisions, not on whims and impulses; on an exchange of views and on interaction among views, not on monopolizing or imposing views; on amity, not strife; and on the dictum that Egypt is for all the Egyptians — and all the Egyptians owe fealty to Egypt, all the Egyptians are dignified in Egypt's dignity, and all the Egyptians are willing to be martyred to redeem Egypt!

Brother compatriots, may the sacrifices that were made by the great men of Egypt endow us with greatness and with wisdom. May the blood offered by our martyrs in war and peace resurrect the imperative of belonging to Egypt through efforts and work. May deep faith in God Almighty be our guide to a bright future for the sake of immortal Egypt!

We proudly remember this revolution and the man who gave it his life and who left for Egypt, for the Arab nation, and for the Third World a great heritage of which we can be proud. Today, we remember the late Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir!

May God's peace be with you.

ROSE AL-YUSUF Scores 6th Fleet Lebanon Shelling

PM281315 Cairo Rose al-Yusuf in Arabic 19 Sep 83 p 21

[Ahmad Hamrush article: "To the 6th Fleet: Stop"]

[Excerpts] What new drama is being staged in the Middle East and what new tragedy is in the making in Lebanon and the Arab world today? The U.S. 6th Fleet is firing on the Lebanese people in the mountains while claiming to be shelling Druze positions which had shelled the U.S. Marines of the multinational force.

Who gave the U.S. fleet that right? Has the United States become a party to the civil war now raging in Lebanon? Why has the weapon aimed at the Arab masses passed from Israeli to U.S. hands? There is no convincing or acceptable justification. The death of a number of marines cannot be accepted as a justification for this serious development; otherwise the multinational forces become occupation forces.

The seriousness of this development lies in the fact that the U.S. Administration has authorized U.S. armed forces to intervene and use force after the U.S. defeat and withdrawal from Vietnam. It is true that U.S. imperialism is present everywhere in the form of arms in the hands of dictatorial regimes, military experts in uniform or civilian clothes, CIA plots, and armed terrorism, as in Honduras in Central America, but this is the first time that U.S. weapons have been fired by U.S. hands at Arab citizens.

Are the suspect Israeli silence and provocative U.S. aggression some kind of allocation of roles in a plot to trigger a sectarian civil war in Lebanon? One thing is certain: The United States has lost and has put an end to the peacekeeping role it had pretended to play.

At any rate the U.S. Administration has shown its face and the U.S. forces have resumed their aggressive part. No great power has committed aggression against the Arabs since 1956. This is the first time the United States has been involved in the killing of Arabs. The question is: Will we all — masses and regimes — remain idle or will we regard what has happened as one of the most serious aggressive steps in the region? Yes, that is the question.

Ghali Departs for African-French Summit

NC290845 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0810 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 29 Sep (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Cairo for Paris this morning leading a delegation to the African-French summit conference which will open in the town of Vittel on Sunday. The conference will last 2 days.

In a predeparture statement Ghali said President Husni Mubarak asked him to attend the conference on his behalf. He added that following the conference, he will leave for Sweden to deliver a message from President Husni Mubarak to the king of Sweden. He will also have talks with Swedish officials on strengthening relations between the two countries. Afterward, he will leave for Denmark to deliver a similar message and hold talks with officials there.

PDRY's Al-Yamda Resumes Flights to Cairo

NC290709 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 29 Sep (MENA) — The magazine *Al-Musawwar* reports that a delegation representing the PDRY's Al-Yamda Airlines Company, comprising three members led by Ahmad Naji Qasim, is currently in Cairo on the first visit since the severance of the relations between the two countries. In tomorrow's issue, the magazine adds that all the Arab countries that severed relations with Egypt following the peace treaty with Israel, except for Syria and Libya, have resumed flights to Cairo.

Communique No 1,231 on 27-28 Sep Operations

*JN281613 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
28 Sep 83*

[Communique No 1,231 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 28 September 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our heroic Armed Forces will continue to confront the tyrant aggressors with courage and with the spirit of men who have devoted themselves to defending the nation, honor, and glory. All of Khomeyni's evil attempts will meet with abject failure and utter destruction.

The results of the war operations at the front for last night and today are as follows:

1. Formations of our planes today carried out intensive raids against enemy positions, troop assembly points, and concentrations in the northern sector of the front, scoring direct, effective hits and inflicting heavy losses on enemy units and equipment. Explosions were heard and flames were seen rising from the destroyed enemy positions and targets. All of our planes returned safely to their bases, praise be to God.
2. Sighting a number of enemy vehicles opposite our forward positions in the northern sector of the front, our units opened fire. They set on fire and destroyed three vehicles, two of which were carrying personnel and hardware. In the same sector, new groups of Iranians sought refuge with our forces after escaping from Khomeyni's inferno and the tyranny of his suspect regime. They were safely evacuated to the rear.
3. One was killed, and one vehicle and one infantry position were destroyed in the central sector of the front.
4. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the area east of Basra.

5. The spiteful enemy's artillery intermittently shelled Basra, Mandali, and the township of Sayyid Sadiq and its environs today. The savage enemy shelling injured a child and damaged a house in Sayyid Sadiq.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 September 1983.

Jordanian Delegation Visits Popular Army Camps

*JN281629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT
28 Sep 83*

[Text] The commander of the Jordanian Popular Army and his delegation visited an Iraqi Popular Army training camp under the An-Najaf area command this morning. During the visit, the Jordanian commander saw fighters being trained in the use of various weapons in order to have the honor of martyrdom in Saddam's al-Qadisiyah in defense of the homeland's sovereignty and the dignity of its sons.

He also visited a popular army training camp under the Babylon area command. He witnessed the fighters' military and physical training to enhance their combat ability. The Jordanian commander expressed his pride in the combat readiness and high morale of the Popular Army fighters and their permanent readiness to respond to the call of the homeland.

Earlier, the Jordanian delegation visited holy shrines in An-Najaf. They also visited Babylon and saw its ruins and museum.

Gulf Residents Exempted From Military Service

GF281622 Kuwait Al-Watan in Arabic 26 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] *Al-Watan* has learned that the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council has issued an edict exempting Iraqis who reside in the Gulf region from military service in return for paying 2,000 Iraqi dinars in hard currency, that is, the equivalent of 2,000 Kuwaiti dinars.

Lebanese Sides Urged To Use Cease-Fire Positively
JN282145 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT
28 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran has affirmed Jordan's concern about and adherence to Lebanon's territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty. This came in his statement to the National Consultative Council which, along with the government, welcomed the cease-fire decision in Lebanon and voiced Jordan's continued desire for peace, accord, and dialogue — which must always be the language of all the Lebanese and must always be the means by which they tackle their differences.

The prime minister made it a point to affirm Jordan's principled stand on Zionist designs, because the Zionist invasion of Lebanon was preceded by a large preparatory operation to partition Lebanon and initiate a new phase of transforming the Arab homeland into a mosaic of weak countries. Israel's military victories and all of the economic, political, and military aid given to it so far failed to achieve their objectives. Israel realizes that the only way to impose hegemony and its expansionist designs on the Arab homeland is to destroy any national cohesion; hence the importance of Arab concern over the Lebanese crisis.

Accordingly, it is necessary for the Arabs to emphasize in advance that any Lebanese party that helps to achieve Israeli objectives, either directly and intentionally or indirectly and without realizing the danger, will not be exercising a national right. Rather, it will be betraying Lebanon's unity and Arab affiliation and blatantly plotting in favor of Israeli designs and all other designs hostile to Lebanon's aspirations to real and comprehensive salvation.

The upcoming reconciliation conference is the opportunity through which every party will be confronted with its responsibilities. Those who support Lebanon's unity are necessarily concerned about its present and future and are aware that Lebanon has survived and has continued its march through its pan-Arab affiliation. Turning one's back on that affiliation means prompting Israeli designs, which aim at undermining the unity of Lebanon's people and land.

Bloodbaths in Lebanon have ceased and the desire to negotiate has replaced the desire to fight. This opportunity which is now provided by the national reconciliation conference could be the last opportunity for all of the Lebanese to be fully aware of the reality of all that is being plotted against them and their homeland and to understand that the Arab nation will not permit Lebanon to be partitioned and will not allow such a dangerous precedent which could be applied to all countries in the Arab homeland — that is, the establishment of small, weak states that surrender to the enemy's designs and destructive expansionist dreams.

Al-Jumayyil: 'We Are Fighting Warsaw Pact'*PM290808 Rome La Repubblica in Italian 25-26 Sep 83 p 7*

[Interview with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil by Lally Wymouth in Beirut on 24 September]

[Excerpt] Beirut, 24 September — Question: Do you see this conflict as a war between Lebanon and Syria and the Soviet Union?

Answer: We are fighting the Warsaw Pact. There are many Soviet experts in the Lebanese mountains together with the Syrian Army.

Question: What proof do you have?

Answer: We have precise information about the permanent presence of Soviet specialists among the Syrian troops occupying our land. They train the entire National Salvation Front (Walid Junblatt's Druze, Sulayman Franjiyah's Maronites, and Rashid Karami's Muslims) in the use of modern weapons. We are also fighting the Palestinians: Indeed, their presence in large numbers throughout the region is now clear.

Question: Are these pro- or anti-'Arafat' Palestinians?

Answer: Both. They are well equipped and are trained in Syria; their officers also also officers of the Syrian Army.

Question: Do you believe that President Hafiz al-Asad wants to maintain his presence in Lebanon?

Answer: Yes. Both he and those behind him.

Question: The Soviet Union?

Answer: The situation is now very clear. There are two opposing groups: Syria and the Soviet Union on one side, the free world on the other. If this were really a civil war, the negotiations should take place with Junblatt and Karami, but on the contrary, our interlocutors are the Syrians.

Question: Looking back, do you not believe that you missed your chance to detach the Druze and Shi'ites from Syria, perhaps by satisfying some of their legitimate demands?

Answer: Since I became president I have always exhorted all the Lebanese forces to conduct a dialogue. Unfortunately we control only 15 percent of the territory: Beirut and some areas around the capital. The foreign forces present — Syrians and Israelis — are exerting onerous pressures on our people. So if I intend to introduce reforms I am forced to take into account Syria and Israel. They are in a position to block any dialogue with my people. They are preventing any kind of dialogue, except kinds that they can exploit and manipulate.

Question: What concessions are you willing to make?

Answer: We must rebuild and reorganize the country. We must give every region enough autonomy for its economic and social development.

Question: Does that mean that you will give consideration to the fact that Christians no longer account for the majority of the country and that Muslims now constitute the majority?

Answer: It is impossible to go into these details now. It must be remembered, however, that I am not one of those who have lapsed into the factious game of the extremists now involved in this conflict. I have always declared my desire for a united Lebanon. I have always maintained a dialogue with everyone (as Junblatt can testify), moving from one part of the city to another, in the belief that sight must not be lost of the centrality of the Lebanese issue. This is what I believe and, as president, I intend to pursue a system that will take account of all the communities.

Al-Jumayyil Contacts Franjiyah, Sham'un*NC282057 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Sep 83*

[Text] Within the framework of the contacts that he is making to prepare for the meeting of the national dialogue committee, President al-Jumayyil today contacted [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah, leader of the National Salvation Front, and [former] President Camille Sham'un, leader of the Lebanese Front, and discussed with them the topic of the meeting and the preparations for it.

President al-Jumayyil is expected to discuss the topic with the other leaders who have been invited to the meeting at a later phase. It has been learned from informed sources that there is no need to address new invitations, as some sources have been reiterating, because the president had addressed invitations on a previous occasion.

Cabinet Discusses Security, Other Issues*NC281344 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1257 GMT 28 Sep 83*

[Telephone dispatch by correspondent Joe Sa'dah from Presidential Palace — live]

[Excerpt] The Cabinet session which began at 1215 ended at 1420. Shafiq Mnaymah, the Cabinet's acting secretary general, circulated an official statement after the session. The statement said: The Cabinet held a regular session at noon today under His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil and in the presence of the prime minister and ministers. The security conditions were discussed. The Cabinet took cognizance of the Security Committee's meeting this morning and of the preparations by those concerned for the national dialogue.

His excellency the president urged the Cabinet members to continue to discharge their duties as normal, particularly since the present conditions require more fruitful work in depth, especially at the departments which secure services for the citizens. He said these services require the implementation of the recent legislative decrees.

His excellency availed himself of the opportunity to thank the ministers and the various specialized committees which helped

them and participated in the formulation of these legislative provisions in the various fields that were approved by the Cabinet after several sessions and conclaves. These meetings continued day and night for several months of diligent work beginning with the issuance of legislative Decree No 1 of 28 December 1982 and lasting until 16 September 1983, the date of the expiration of the period of the extraordinary legislative powers granted to the government.

The Cabinet then studied the items on its agenda and adopted the appropriate decisions. The Cabinet also took cognizance of the decree which provides for responding to the deputies' desire to open a special session of the Chamber of Deputies for 1 month.

After the session, Information and Justice Minister Roger Shaykhani affirmed that the judicial year will start as usual on 1 October and that he has appealed to the judges to carry out the tasks assigned to them on all levels. He stressed that the state will not be lenient in prosecuting those who disturb the security and that it will not keep silent about excesses and strange actions.

Security Committee Holds Second Session

NC291011 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The security arrangements committee today held its second meeting in the Trad bank branch building between Kafr Shima and Ash-Shuwayfat. The committee's talks are likely to deal with three subjects — the reopening of Beirut Airport, ensuring safety on the roads around the airport, and the exchange of kidnapped and detained persons.

Beirut International Airport Reopening Postponed

NC281833 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1805 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Ladies and Gentlemen, we have just received the following:

The Lebanese Army's representative at the committee for the consolidation of the cease-fire has contacted Public Works Minister Engineer Pierre al-Khuri and asked him to postpone the reopening of the airport to give the committee time to study the issue and acquaint itself with the security arrangements at the airport, its periphery, and the roads leading to it so that the reoperation of the airport would conform with the necessary security measures.

The public works minister has approved this request and issued instructions in this regard.

PSP Statement on Reopening Beirut Airport

JN281815 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] A responsible source in the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] made the following statement: Commenting on the statement made by the minister of public works in Amin al-

Jumayyil's government on reopening Beirut Airport on Thursday, 29 September 1983, the PSP wants to reconfirm that reopening Beirut Airport is completely linked with the anticipated security solutions.

We cannot allow the airport to be reopened before a comprehensive security settlement is reached, particularly since Amin al-Jumayyil and his government have turned Beirut's civilian airport into a military one that is used by warplanes in their combat operations. The airport has also been used for transferring the supplies and ammunition with which the mountain villages and their secure residents were pounded.

We also ask the Arab and international airlines not to use Beirut Airport before a comprehensive security settlement for the Lebanese crisis is achieved, in order to safeguard their passengers and airliners.

PSP Spokesman on Lebanese Army's Losses

JN282121 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] A responsible military source in the Progressive Socialist Party has stated the following:

In light of the ferocious battles that took place on the mountain axes between the forces of the National Salvation Front and Amal Movement on the one hand and Amin al-Jumayyil's army and the Phalangist gangs on the other, and after 3 days of the cease-fire, we are certain of the size of the grave losses inflicted on the army Amin al-Jumayyil employed to storm the steadfast nationalist mountain area. The losses are estimated at no less than 300 killed and hundreds more wounded.

Out of our concern to tell the truth, to abide by the simplest human rules, and to show sympathy for the families of the victims among the army ranks we wonder why the command of Amin al-Jumayyil's army has not released the names of those army personnel who were killed or wounded and who were pushed by this command to fight their kinfolk in the mountain.

Out of our sympathy with the mothers of the victims, we demand that the names of the killed and wounded be released immediately and that the bodies of the dead be handed over to their families so that they can receive the appropriate ceremonies in accordance with the heavenly religions' teaching.

Walid Junblatt Interview With AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM

GF271736 Kuwait Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm in Arabic 26 Sep 83 p 14

[Interview with Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and chairman of the National Salvation Front [NSF], by *Ar-Ra'y al-'Amm* Correspondent 'Abdallah Al-Qaq in Bhamdur — date not given]

[Excerpts][Al-Qaq] If meetings are held to reach national reconciliation hyphenationconciliation, will you ask for the abrogation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement?

[Junblatt] In my view, the agreement has become invalid. We will call for its abrogation because it allows for Israeli hegemony in Lebanon and seriously harms fraternal Syria and exposes it to danger at any time. We are with Syria and support it.

[Al-Qaq] Is it true that you are demanding that Rashid Karmal be the prime minister in the next Lebanese Cabinet?

[Junblatt] It is too soon for that. However, Karami is our candidate for prime minister and we will not accept any alternative to him. We call for the resignation of the current Cabinet because it has not fulfilled the aspirations of the Lebanese people and the nationalist and Muslim forces, but has rather gone along with the Phalangist rule in implementing its mission.

[Al-Qaq] Do you still demand that the Army commander resigns?

[Junblatt] Yes, particularly after the massacre the Army and the Phalangist militia committed in Kafr Matta. Therefore, we demand the resignation of the Army commander and his staff.

[Al-Qaq] People talk about the lukewarm relations between you and France. Is this true?

[Junblatt] It is true people talk about the fact that our relations with France are tepid and are probably bad because French socialism is not true socialism and is in fact a new imperialist system.

[Al-Qaq] What about your recent meeting with U.S. Presidential envoy McFarlane?

[Junblatt] It was like all previous meetings. We listened to their proposals and conceptions to resolve the crisis. But there was nothing new. I call on the Americans to understand clearly that there are existing social and economic facts which are different from those which they imagine them to be. This requires that the U.S. Administration arrive at a good and basic understanding of them.

[Al-Qaq] What about the Marines' participation in the fighting?

[Junblatt] In fact, the daily participation by the Marines — through the daily shelling and aircraft overflying the Nationalist Forces' positions — is unwarranted unless to demonstrate the Americans' support for the regime and the Phalangists, while they should be neutral and working to restore peace. Some of contingents of the multinational force, particularly the American one, have shown that they are unable to fulfill their task and that they have sided with the other party. This will escalate the situation. That is why we called on the United States not to take part in the fighting. We will respond to any attack or rocket launching on our positions because we have been patient for too long. These forces are not for deterrence but should maintain peace. I call on Washington not to get involved in a new Vietnam in the Middle East.

[Al-Qaq] It is said that Palestinians, Libyans, and Syrians are participating in the current war.

[Junblatt] This is not true. Those fighting are the sons of Mount Lebanon who determined to end the Phalangist domination. They are also all the Lebanese sons who are fed with this arrogance.

[Al-Qaq] The Lebanese Government has announced that it has arrested a number of Palestinians who participated in the recent battles. What is your comment?

[Junblatt] This is not true. The Lebanese Government can arrest any Palestinians in the camps and accuse them of participating in the recent battles. It is the NSF forces which are fighting alone in defense of our dignity, honor, and land; we do not need anyone.

[Al-Qaq] Have you invited the world's Druzes to fight with you?

[Junblatt] The Druzes all over the world are ready to fight with us. But our position is good and we do not need them at present.

[Al-Qaq] What about the Soviet Union's stand?

[Junblatt] It is an honorable stand because it supports and backs us. The Soviet Union has joined us in rejecting the plan which the government presented to the United Nations. We appreciate this stand.

[Al-Qaq] What about your relations with the Palestinian opposition forces?

[Junblatt] They are good and we appreciate their sympathizing with us. I said before that I support this reform movement and I do not want to interfere in internal Palestinian affairs.

Junblatt Interview With AL-QABAS 28 September LD281028 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0826 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Sep (KUNA) — Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, said that "Weapons will be the arbitrator if dialogue between the two warring sides in Lebanon fails."

In a comprehensive interview published today by *Al-Qabas* he said that "our main concern is to cement the cease-fire [words indistinct]."

The leader of the Progressive Socialist Party and one of the leaders of the National Salvation Front said that "It is difficult to come to an understanding with Pierre al-Jumayyil, leader of the right-wing Phalange Party and [word indistinct] group of murderers."

He added that "if the Lebanese authority develops into a Phalangist or Maronite authority, which directly meets with Western and Israeli interests, I shall without hesitation side absolutely with Syria. When we are confident that the authority in Lebanon is an Arab and democratic one and does not plot against Lebanese national interests or against Syria, we will say yes to what is called Lebanon's independence and sovereignty." Junblatt said that he refuses to take part personally in the new government "even if its bases were positive."

He explained that he is cautiously optimistic about the future, the dialogue, and the accord.

Junblatt linked his final stance toward the cease-fire agreement with the result of the future dialogue.

He called for a new national charter in Lebanon that would offer security to all, especially the deprived sects.

He stressed that there is a great deal of coordination with the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal Movement and that there is an irreversible political-strategic alliance.

Junblatt said that "The liberation of southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation can be achieved through political pressure, and I have no delusion about Israel being removed from the south by military force."

He added: "We are committed to cementing the cease-fire and naturally we must make specific arrangements on the spot to separate the forces and to position neutral observers. The security committee — composed of representatives of the sides — will meet to discuss technical and tactical matters in this regard, to cement the cease-fire and to discuss violations."

Junblatt explained that the Lebanese authority will benefit from the cease-fire, will reconsider its overall (?positions) and will reorganize the Army which has suffered "a setback," not to say a defeat, and finally that Amin al-Jumayyil would have fallen had it not been for the intervention of American and French destroyers and of the whole world. Junblatt described this intervention as a "crusade campaign" to cement Amin al-Jumayyil on his throne.

The Progressive Socialist Party leader wished that Amin al-Jumayyil would abdicate, and said that if he comprehended the facts and refrained from biased policies, then everything is possible.

He said that we do not consider that the resignation of Al-Wazzan's government was the result of the cease-fire agreement. Whether he resigned or not, it finally appears that Al-Wazzan was kept away from the dialogue that he was dropped from actual calculations. He said that we consider Al-Wazzan to have been and to remain with his ministers a group with Amin al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese Front.

Junblatt praised the Soviet stance toward the Lebanese issue. He said that this stance is known because it supports in particular the Nationalist Forces, whether they are Lebanese or non-Lebanese; its role is clear, and there is nothing new in the Soviet stance. Concerning the reason that prevented the leader of the Amal Movement, Nabih Barri, from joining the National Salvation Front, Junblatt said that "Nabih Barri has his own personal considerations, however his political stance coincides with the stance of the salvation front and there is no fundamental dichotomy." Junblatt denied that red lines have been drawn for his forces in the region of Suq al-Gharb and Dayr al-Qamar. He said that he would have been able to confront the U.S. 6th Fleet when it intervened in Suq al-Gharb.

He added that there is no fixed red line in Lebanon, and that all the lines are provisional. We have no desire to occupy Dayr al-Qamar although there are 4,000 fighters from the Lebanese Front in this town who fled from Bhamdun and the villages.

Junblatt said that he will barter for Dayr al-Qamar because the Druze sect and the Al-Kharrub region have more than 20,000 immigrants, therefore it will be one in return for the other.

Junblatt added that during the cease-fire agreement the issue of the current refugees has been linked up with the issue of the immigrants of 1976 and 1977. He said that we can work on a speedy solution, for example giving Dayr al-Qamar in return for Kafr Matta, (Ibyah), Ash-Shuwayfat, Arnun, the Al-Kharrub region and others.

Muslim Leaders Meet Foreign Envoys 28 September *NC281336 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT* *28 Sep 83*

[Text] At 1100 today, a joint meeting was held in the Al-Fatwa House among mufti of the republic Shaykh Hasan Khalid, Deputy Chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council; Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, Druze religious court Chief Justice; Shaykh Halim Taqiy ad-Din, — and the ambassadors of the United States, FRG, Italy, PRC, Denmark, France, and Ireland, as well as the charges d'affaires of Britain and the Soviet Union. The meeting was also attended by Secretary General of the Al-Ifta' advisory council Ambassador Mahmud al-Hafiz and Director General of Al-Ifta' Dr Husayn al-Quwwatli.

After the meeting, Mufti Khalid, Shaykh Shams ad-Din, and Shaykh Taqiy ad-Din made statements.

Mufti Khalid said:

[Begin recording] [Khalid] We met now, and met with the 13 envoys you saw now. We conveyed to them the ideas of the Muslims and all the Lebanese who are eager to safeguard Lebanon's security, stability, territorial integrity, unity of its people, and its establishments. We met with them and conveyed these ideas to them. We hope that God will realize the aspirations of us all and will bring about calm and stability to all Lebanon.

[Unidentified reporter] Are there any joint U.S.-European plans to bring about peace in Lebanon?

[Khalid] So far nothing to this effect was conveyed to us. Those who attended the meeting made no statements in this respect.

[Reporter] Have you briefed them on the Islamic stance?

[Khalid] Definitely. [end recording]

Shaykh Muhammad Shams ad-Din, Deputy Chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, said:

[Begin recording] [Shams ad-Din] There is no doubt, God willing. The drawing up of the fundamental principles was not an isolated action but a constant action for growth, expansion, and for

consolidation of this Islamic stance, giving it all its dimensions and capability of action — not toward an Islamic communal trend that the Muslims are seeking hegemony instead of others, but toward a Lebanese national trend that has room for all on the basis of justice, equality, and equal opportunities among all.

[Unidentified reporter] Will there be other meetings with other envoys?

[Shams ad-Din] Maybe.

[Reporter] Arab?

[Shams ad-Din] Arab and non-Arab. Maybe. However, we hope that this meeting should not be understood as an invitation to other foreign states to intervene in the domestic situation, or that it is a declaration of a complaint. No [it was held] because the Lebanese situation has taken on an international and regional trend and in order that the Islamic stance should be understood and not be exposed to distortion and misinterpretation, we wished to acquaint these envoys and through them their respective states with the true Islamic stance so that it will not be translated as a communal stance.

[Reporter] The 10 principles are being divided. Do some parties view one of these principles and forget the remaining nine or do they view two and forget the other eight?

[Shams ad-Din] The 10 principles have been drawn up as a complement. They cannot be split up and nothing can be deleted. The other parties are invited to deal with this vision. These principles are the general concepts in the Islamic stance requiring detailed talks. These have been put forward by the Muslims from the 1st to the 10th principle as an integrated unit and cannot be split. Otherwise in any political text, in any holy book, be it the Koran, the Bible, or the Book of Psalms, or any other holy book, every person can find whatever suits him in respect of his rights or privileges and leave out whatever does not suit him in respect of his duties. This may happen as God has said: "Then is it only a part of the book that ye believe in, and do ye reject the rest?" [Koran verse] No. They are integrated. They sum up the foundations and roof of the Islamic stance. [end recording]

Druze Religious Court Chief Justice Shaykh Halim Taqiy ad-Din Said:

[Begin recording] [Taqiy ad-Din] The meeting was to convey to the foreign states, particularly to those represented in the multinational force in Lebanon, our thanks and our appreciation of their efforts for reaching a cease-fire, and for beginning a national dialogue for a national accord in Lebanon where justice and equality in rights and duties should prevail. Lebanon cannot be a homeland where rights are diversified and communal privileges dominate or prevail. The homeland should belong to all its citizens. Patriotism is shown by loyalty to the homeland, not loyalty to the community. This Islamic unity — in its thinking and demands — should not be regarded as an expression of communal split, but rather as seeking rapprochement with the Christian unity which we hope will crystalize in a mutual Lebanese national unity in rights and duties, and in loyalty to one homeland.

[Unidentified reporter] What are the main lines of the matters discussed?

[Taqiy ad-Din] These were to explain and clarify certain clauses of the 10 principles in the Islamic stance. These fundamental principles have been repeated for 40 years. Mufti of the Lebanese Republic Shaykh Tawfiq Khalid has chaired an Islamic conference which included Sunnites, Shi'ites, and Druze. They have declared these demands which we are promoting and following today. So far none of these has been achieved in the real sense of the word.

Therefore, we are today struggling to consolidate these fundamental principles for the sake of Lebanon and all the Lebanese.

[Reporter] How was their response?

[Taqiy ad-Din] They understood these demands which are prevalent in their country; the French ambassador said: These principles are compatible with the principles of the French Republic. I will, therefore, communicate them to my government. [end recording]

Salam Interview With AL-MAJALLAH 24-30 Sep
PM280927 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 24-30 Sep 83
pp 29-30

[Interview with former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam in Beirut — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: You have accused some government circles of being fascists and charged that the opposition is communist. What do you want?

Answer: I did not accuse all opposition members of communism. What I said was that the communists sometimes tried to direct certain members of the opposition under certain circumstances. I did not accuse the regime of fascism. I accused certain party factions of fascism. In my opinion, both amount to the same thing. We reject communism, which the Muslims do not accept at face value. We fully reject it because we see it as a total threat to our values. I also have rejected and still reject fascism, which, as the actions of its advocates indicate, is blind. I am confident that the vast majority of my Christian brothers reject fascism as I and every sensible patriot do.

Question: What is your attitude toward the National Salvation Front [NSF] comprised of Walid Junblatt, Sulayman Franjiyah, and Rashid Karami?

Answer: I respect everyone with an opinion and I hope that everyone will insist on Lebanon's safety and not slip into the pitfalls of partition.

Question: Can this front save Lebanon?

Answer: Salvation can only come through legitimacy, never through the destruction of legitimacy. This, I believe, is the main point of disagreement.

Question: How do you see Lebanon's future in the light of recent events and developments, particularly the mountain war?

Answer: The current mountain crisis is one of Lebanon's ills. It is very serious indeed. By suddenly withdrawing from the mountain area Israel perhaps wanted, among other undeclared objectives, to consolidate its positions and presence in southern Lebanon and foment sedition. This has been achieved to a certain extent and I hope it will not go any further to more serious limits. Under the Lebanese-Israeli agreement the Israeli forces were supposed to withdraw from all Lebanon. Since the partial withdrawal was not part of a specific geographical schedule and timetable as a step toward complete withdrawal, I maintain that Israel has violated the agreement and Lebanon should, therefore, reconsider the entire agreement with Israel.

Question: To what extent can we say that the regime's betting on the United States has been successful?

Answer: One of the most important reasons for Lebanon's dependence to some degree on the United States is the well-known fact that Israel does not listen to even one word of what anyone in the world says except the United States. That is Israel's reputation. However, it seems that the United States, instead of putting pressure on Israel, is itself coming under Israeli pressure, and that is the point of conflict today. Will the Israelis continue to exert pressure and succeed in steering the United States on the wrong course or will the Americans grasp the realities and realize that it is in the interest of the United States and the world at large not to give in to Israeli pressure and to prove that they still want to preserve the free world and not fall into the communist trap? That is the conflict at present. I want to say here that should Lebanon, in its essence, ultimately be struck, the result would reflect on the entire region. I hope that our Arab leaders will hear what I am saying and not show neglect or lack of foresight. We still advocate Lebanon's safety, independence, and independent will because we want to be a part of an Arab world in solidarity.

Question: You have urged special relations with Syria. What do you mean by that?

Answer: Despite what we suffered at the hands of our Syrian brothers in the distant and recent past, I have not abandoned my permanent line in favor of understanding with Syria. I have always supported understanding with everyone near and far, especially with our Arab brothers. Understanding with Syria is a must because of its geographical position and its ties with Lebanon. An arrangement in the interests of both countries and the Arabs should be reached.

Question: Some people have recently called for the withdrawal of the multinational forces or criticized the role these forces are playing. What is your opinion?

Answer: As a Lebanese citizen and patriot who wants his homeland to be free and independent I hate the presence of any armed people in Lebanon other than the legitimate Lebanese forces. That is why I am always hoping and working hard for the day when we can see a Lebanon free from every armed foreigner on its territory wherever he came from. If it were not for Lebanon's dire need for the protection of legitimacy there would

have been no multinational forces there. The multinational forces came at Lebanon's request. I agree with that step taken by the legitimate authorities because we found ourselves compelled to seek the help of multinational forces — not forces of one nation — in consolidating, reviving, and entrenching legitimacy in all parts of Lebanon.

Question: The Lebanese Army has recently carried out certain specific tasks in Beirut and the mountain areas. What is your opinion of these tasks and are you in favor of expanding them?

Answer: I am always on the side of legitimacy and, therefore, its security arm, namely the Army and the Internal Security Forces, all of which, as known, had disintegrated and collapsed in recent years until serious attempts were made this past year to rebuild the Army. Many people now believe that the Army is now capable of ensuring legitimacy throughout Lebanon. Anyone who resists that is a threat to legitimacy in order to destroy certain Lebanese groups which have their differences at present with the legitimate authorities on certain matters. I want the measures to be acceptable to the Lebanese people. Only the Army can give the public reassurance provided there is no discrimination between one sect and another.

Salam Delegates Deputy Kibbi To Go North

NC291020 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Within the framework of the current political contacts for the success of the national dialogue, former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam today delegated Deputy Dr Jamil Kibbi to go north. Deputy Kibbi visited former President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Lebanese Front Meeting on Current Situation

NC281105 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The Cabinet has been in session since 1200 today. The cease-fire Security Committee is now meeting in the Trad Bank between Kafr Shima and Ash-Shuwayfat. The Lebanese Front held its weekly meeting this morning.

After the Front meeting, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil stated that the dialogue committee, which has been formed, must act on the Lebanese level and exploit its friendships to help Lebanon emerge from its predicament. He said that a prosperous, free, and strong Lebanon is for the good of everyone, while Lebanon, in its present state, is a disaster to itself and to the whole area.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil affirmed that the final word must be said by the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies represents all of Lebanon, all the creeds, trends, and communities.

[Former] President Camille Sham'un said that in anticipation of the issuance of an official statement about the dialogue committee and the substance of the dialogue, the Lebanese Front studied all aspects of the current situation, and it is determined to tackle

all matters which it considers vital out of its faith in Lebanon, its sovereignty, and its future as the country of freedom, civilization, and enlightenment.

President Sham'un stressed that the Lebanese Front will maintain the cease-fire with all its capabilities. It believes that it is in the interest of all the parties concerned not to violate the cease-fire. The Lebanese Government is also seeking this objective.

Guardians of Cedar Reject Cease-Fire Agreement

*NC281634 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT
28 Sep 83*

[Text] The Guardians of the Cedar Command announced their rejection of the cease-fire agreement, saying that it gives carte blanche to Syria and makes the Lebanese Army a party to the dispute in addition to creating new contact lines in Suq al-Gharb and 'Alayh. The Guardians of the Cedar demanded that the agreement be abolished and affirmed their insistence on the need to ratify the 17 May agreement.

Reportage on Security Situation 28 September

VOL Report

*NC281604 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT
28 Sep 83*

[Excerpts] Information received by Voice of Lebanon indicates that three Libyan planes arrived in Syria carrying quantities of weapons and medicines for the fighters in the Al-Biq'a.

The Voice of Lebanon correspondent said civilian vehicles were seen this morning carrying armed elements in Red Knights uniforms, which were deployed in the Syrian roadblocks in the Duhur ash-Shuwayr and 'Aynturah areas. Moreover, five trucks carrying soldiers entered Lebanon by way of Al-Masna'. They deployed in the Ta'nayil plain, where Fatah had vacated its positions. Furthermore, 26 trucks loaded with ammunition and 20 130-mm guns entered Lebanon.

Reports from the southern suburb of Beirut indicate that armed men in the airport circle-Ash-Shiyah Road area up to the Mar Mikhayil area are searching cars, looting their occupants, examining their identities, and kidnapping some persons.

Meanwhile, the sons of Al-Murayjah township in the southern suburb of Beirut are continuing to contact the Voice of Lebanon, saying that Amal gunmen are continuing to burn down establishments and houses after looting their contents and that a number of the inhabitants who were reassured by lawyer Nabih Birri's appeal tried to enter Al-Murayjah to inspect their houses, but they were stopped by the Lebanese Army because there were Amal gunmen in the quarters and streets of the township.

Radio Free Lebanon Report

*NC281752 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 28 Sep 83*

[Text] In the mountain the Syrian-Socialist-Palestinian violation of the cease-fire agreement has continued and the Lebanese Army positions in Qabr Shmun, Kayfun, Suq al-Gharb, and Dahr al-Wahsh were subjected to sporadic sniper fire from the positions of the armed foreigners in 'Alayh, Baysur and (Tal ad-Dabazar). A military source has affirmed that the army positions did not return the fire because they are adhering to the cease-fire.

The Lebanese Army positions have observed intensive suspicious movements of the armed foreigners in Al-Ghabun, Baysur, 'Alayh, Ba'ishmayh, Al-'Abadiyah, (?Ash-Shuf) and 'Ayn 'Nub.

This afternoon Syrian and dissident Palestinian forces were seen proceeding from Jdita to Sawfar equipped with heavy artillery, rocket launchers, and Soviet-made tanks.

In the 'Alayh area Syrian bulldozers were seen carrying out digging operations this afternoon near (Dinniyat al-'Aris) some 200 meters from the opposite army positions in Dahr al-Wahsh.

A report from 'Uyn As-Siman indicates that the Syrian forces this afternoon fired some bursts of gunfire toward the army positions which adhered to the cease-fire and did not reply.

Security reports have also indicated that a group of the Syrian Nationalist party, estimated at 50 strong together with their vehicles, deployed in the Ash-Shuwyafat area today. At the same time the looting of the Christian houses continued today in Al-Murayjah and setting fire to them after looting them. The township's church was looted and set on fire. Eye-witnesses have said that gunmen of the Communist labor organization and Amal carried out these operations and were seen moving the contents of the houses and the church in pickups.

Today, Socialist and Palestinian gunmen entered the houses of the township of Dfun, looted their contents, and set them on fire.

Patrols Seize Arms, Ammunition in Hideouts

*NC281335 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
28 Sep 83*

[Text] A security source has said that in the wake of last night's explosion at the home of Husayn 'Abbud in John Kennedy Street, in the Diyab building, patrols from Minat al-Husn and from the Beirut investigation branch went to the scene of the explosion for investigation. In the course of their investigation the two patrols found secret hideouts in the house containing a quantity of arms, various ammunition, and RPGs. They also found some papers and documents, including an envelope made out of cloth bearing the Star of David and Hebrew writing. The arms and ammunition were seized by order of the public prosecution.

Shelling of Army Seen as 'Flagrant Violation'

*NC281443 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT
28 Sep 83*

[Text] A military source has maintained that the shelling of the

Lebanese Army positions is a flagrant violation of the cease-fire. He pointed out that this was the first time the Army positions have been exposed to such an aggression since the agreement was reached 2 days ago.

The Army positions on the Khaldah hills came under intensive sniper fire at 1315 today. This was followed between 1400 and 1445 by artillery shelling and clashes with automatic weapons.

Army Repulses Infiltration in Ash-Shiyah Area

NC282111 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] A security source reported that around 2130 [1930 GMT] tonight, armed men tried to infiltrate Army positions at the flour mills in the Ash-Shiyah area, but the army opened fire at them, forcing them to retreat and destroying a position they were attempting to reinforce.

RFL Reports Israeli-Syrian Clash in Al-Biqā'

NC290855 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] News agency reports say that in the past 24 hours there was an exchange of fire between the Israeli forces and the Syrian forces in the areas of Jubb Jannin and Al-Ghaziyah in the

western Al-Biqā'. No casualties were reported.

Resistance Men Attack Israeli Position 28 Sep

NC281555 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The Lebanese national resistance men this morning attacked a position of the forces of occupation in Hasbayya district with rocket shells and machineguns, killing and wounding some enemy soldiers.

Consequently, the occupation forces cut the Hasbayya-Al-Litani main road for 3 hours during which they combed the area in search of the perpetrators.

National Resistance Inflicts Casualties on IDF

NC290646 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Lebanese national resistance men have executed a daring operation against the Zionist occupation forces in the south. A statement by the resistance front said the enemy soldiers suffered many casualties when an explosive device went off while a Zionist patrol passed along the Marj 'Uyun-Hasbayya road in Wadi al-Khawkh, northeast of Ibl as-Saqi, 150 meters from the Norwegian force's roadblock.

'Arafat Claim of Siege in Al-Biqā' Rejected

JN291157 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1120 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] In response to news reports citing Yasir 'Arafat as saying that the Syrian forces have imposed a siege on forces belonging to him in Al-Biqā', an information source has stated the following:

During the escalation of the fighting in the Ash-Shuf Mountains last week, a group belonging to 'Arafat laid ambushes for several officers and soldiers, killing some of them. This group also attacked the Fatah forces which are led by Abu Musa. This group then took up positions in populated areas near Shtawrah on the Beirut-Damascus road. This group set fire to eight Lebanese factories in this area in order to create a state of confusion in the ranks of the Lebanese nationalist forces and Palestinian forces located on the contact lines where fighting was taking place as well as to obstruct the arrival of supplies for these forces.

Out of concern for the Syrian Arab forces, which are present there to avert any dangers or repercussions and to foil this scheme which only serves the enemy, this group was asked, through dialogue, to move to another position in the Al-Hirmil area where Syrian and Palestinian forces — belonging to the various Palestinian factions, including a Fatah group belonging to 'Arafat himself — are stationed.

The transfer took place on time and the members of this group are moving freely in the same manner as the others.

This refutes the claims about any siege imposed on this group. This also explains the objectives of these claims and the objectives of the various moves and statements which were made in recent days during the clashes which took place between the Lebanese Nationalist forces and the Phalangist forces.

At the same time, we must not forget that those who are now speaking about a siege have continued to speak about a siege imposed on them by the Syrian Arab forces since the eruption of the dispute within Fatah. In our opinion, dealing with the basic issues is far more important than wasting time by making these claims.

Talas Receives Libyan Army Commander 28 Sep

JN281500 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1418 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 28 Sep (ANA) — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, received here today Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Forces, and the delegation accompanying him.

The meeting was attended by Major Generals 'Ali Aslan and Hasan Turkumani, deputy chiefs of staff of the army and armed forces, and the charge d'affaires at the Libyan Arab Fraternity [Al-Ukhwah] Bureau in Damascus.

The discussion during this meeting dealt with the current situation in the Arab region and the further strengthening of the

existing relations between the armed forces of the two fraternal countries.

The delegation of the Libyan Arab Forces headed by Brig Gen Yunis Jabir arrived in Damascus earlier today on an official visit to Syria.

The delegation was met at Damascus International Airport by Gen Talas, senior officers of the general command of the army and armed forces, and the charge d'affaires of the Libyan Arab Fraternity Bureau in Damascus.

Brings Message for Al-Asad

LD282028 Tripoli JANA in English 1817 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijjah 21, Sept 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, met this afternoon with Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Forces, who delivered a verbal message from the revolution's leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, concerning the current challenges facing Lebanon, and the necessary Arab stand, as result of the U.S. and its European allies intervention in the fighting.

Foreign Minister Khaddam Blasts U.S. Israel at UN

JN282335 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2215 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The United Nations — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, delivered a speech at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly tonight. He spoke about the world's state of affairs, particularly the situation in the Middle East, Central America, South Africa, and the Caribbean Sea.

Speaking about the Middle East, Khaddam summarized the region's history and the colonialist invasions it has witnessed from the Crusades up to the beginning of the design to usurp Palestine and hand it over to the Zionist movement. Khaddam stressed that through the support it gained from the United States and its Western allies, the racist entity managed to occupy Palestine and parts of Syria, Egypt, and Lebanon.

Khaddam spoke about Israel's policy of evacuating and annexing the land and changing the demographic nature of Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories, which constitutes a violation of the UN resolutions and charter as well as international law.

He stressed that U.S. aircraft carriers, ships, and other things are only new and modern features of the colonialist and Crusade campaigns aimed against the Arab nation. But our Arab nation, he said further, defeated all those onslaughts and will defeat the grandsons of the invaders. Khaddam warned that the U.S. involvement in Lebanon and its intervention on the side of one of the warring parties constitutes a threat to the region's situation. This involvement will not be any less harmful for the U.S. Administration than its involvement in Vietnam. The fleets and aircraft carriers will not frighten us and will not affect our determination to defend our land and future.

Minister Khaddam said that the seriousness of the situation stems from U.S. support and aid for Israel. He explained that with this aid settlements have been established, the Golan annexed, and Lebanon invaded by the Israeli forces. Khaddam stressed the cohesion between U.S. and Israeli strategies, both of which aim at imposing U.S. hegemony in the Middle East. The United States is doing this at a time when it should have stood against aggression and adopted necessary measures against Israel. The United States has behaved contrary to this, Khaddam said. With Israel, and under the fire of aggression, they forced an agreement on Lebanon that jeopardizes its national unity, violates its sovereignty, and threatens the interests, security, and future of Syria and the Arab nation.

Khaddam reaffirmed that the majority of the Lebanese people have opposed and resisted the imposed agreement and will continue to resist it until it is defeated. Khaddam reiterated Syria's firm stand on Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty as well as Syria's support for the Lebanese people until the agreement imposed is defeated.

Khaddam said that the multinational forces must withdraw because they constitute a serious threat to the region's peace and security. Khaddam stated that the attainment of a just peace demands the termination of U.S. involvement in the Middle East and the relinquishing of hegemonistic designs because our people will resist all attempts to impose control and reject subordination and alignment.

Attaining a just peace, he further stressed, demands achieving a strategic balance in the region. Otherwise, obstinacy and stubbornness will continue to exist under the military superiority. Therefore, we call for a halt in U.S. support and aid for Israel. We also call for complete adherence to the UN Charter and resolutions regarding the situation in the Middle East which call for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, for recognition of the Palestinian people's firm national rights, and for Israel's unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon.

Dailies on Attempts To Undermine Lebanon Accord

JN291002 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 29 Sep (SANA) — In its editorial today, *Al-Ba'ith* says: *Past experience in Lebanon has proved the following constant and evident facts which cannot be ignored in any national dialogue:*

1. Lebanon's experience has demonstrated the failure of reaching any solution by depending on foreign forces, by cooperating with Israel, and by showing hostility toward the Arabs and ignoring them.
2. Lebanon cannot survive if the formula of the victor and the vanquished and the hegemony of one party over another continues, regardless of the support provided to this party by any foreign force.
3. Lebanon's security cannot be achieved by looking across the seas and the southern border. This security can only be guaranteed in cooperation with the fraternal Arab countries, espe-

cially Syria with which Lebanon is geographically, historically, and fatefully linked.

4. The security of all the Lebanese parties lies within the Lebanese national union, the historical formula of Lebanese coexistence, and the firm bounds of the Arab environment.

Al-Ba'ith adds: The most important thing now is that the cease-fire agreement bring about the national dialogue environment and the pooling of efforts to render the national dialogue a success in order to achieve national accord, which is considered a big turning point in Lebanon's existence and future.

Al-Ba'ith adds: Those who are working to undermine the accord by planting time bombs at the beginning of the road do not want Lebanon to overcome its tribulations and be freed from the Israeli invaders and the concentration of NATO troops which have for weeks poured fire and lava onto the Lebanese people's heads.

Al-Ba'ith concludes: Those who think of gaining influence and hegemony by seeking military assistance from the Lebanese people's enemies must remember that nationalist Lebanon is determined to kill the victor and the vanquished formula and to save Lebanon from the odious Israeli occupation and the multinational forces — demands which nationalist Lebanon will never abandon.

Ath-Thawrah asserts that Syria, which supports Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity, has backed and is still backing its nationalist and progressive forces, will continue its firm stand on and opposition to any attempt to undermine the efforts being exerted to achieve national accord. Syria considers these attempts part of the imperialist-Zionist scheme against Lebanon and the Arab nation.

Ath-Thawrah concludes: It is time that the small agents realize that playing with fire will burn their fingers and will define their destiny as being the enemies of the Lebanese people, of national accord, and of the Arab nation. This destiny will not be a glorious one. Arab and international history is full of lessons which they must learn.

TISHRIN Stresses Importance of Accord in Lebanon

JN291048 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0815 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 29 Sep (SANA) — In today's editorial, *Tishrin* says: The national dialogue resulting from the cease-fire decision is directed first and last at saving Lebanon and safeguarding its independence, on the one hand, and bypassing the exceptions in the Lebanese crisis, on the other. This is in order to reach the basic rule — the pure national accord — then to achieve the formula of a balanced nationalist Lebanon within the Arab framework.

Tishrin adds: If the formula of a balanced nationalist Lebanon is removed from the Lebanese parties' visions and remains a means to achieve suspected objectives, then the Lebanese crisis will become more complicated and Lebanon will enter a new tunnel, one dug by the forces of Washington and Tel Aviv. Those who insist on aggravating and exacerbating the situation on the

domestic and regional levels are the only ones who will enter this tunnel.

Tishrin asserts that Syria, which considers the national accord one of its strategic objectives, cannot, under any circumstances, remain silent toward those who play havoc with Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and the people's unity and territorial integrity, including [wala tub'id] the Lebanese nationalist forces, which have chosen the political and democratic dialogue over the dialogue of guns.

Tishrin concludes its editorial by asserting that this option is not due to weakness as Lebanon's enemies think and as proved by their new provocations. It expresses the hope that the Phalangist Party will go back on its political plan, which stems from the plan to Judaize Lebanon after dismembering it geographically and politically. We hope that the cease-fire violations are exceptions and not the rule.

Palestine Broadcast on National Dialogue in Lebanon
JN282255 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
28 Sep 83

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brothers on the road to revolution and liberation, now that the cease-fire has been announced in Lebanon, everyone is waiting for the national dialogue between the various warring Lebanese factions and for the need to promote this dialogue in order to realize Lebanon's unity and Arabism. The Lebanese and Arab peoples are looking forward to the national dialogue as the step which must be realized if Lebanon is to be stable and is to live without destruction, ruin, and killing. This national dialogue cannot be realized without good intentions, without removing sectarian prejudice and Phalangist hegemony from the political lexicon in Lebanon, without promoting the national and pan-Arab interests above all other interests, and without getting rid of the trend to ally oneself with Israel and the United States.

The national dialogue which the Lebanese people look forward to achieving depends on national and pan-Arab foundations that are of concern to the nationalist forces represented by the National Salvation Front and the Amal movement. Through the battles they fought on the mountain, Ash-Shuf, and Beirut, these forces rejected the Phalangist hegemony over Lebanon and completely opposed any alliance or cooperation with Israel. They insisted on ending the contract of submission with the Zionist entity because this contract encroaches upon Lebanon's sovereignty, unity, and Arabism and because it threatens the security of Lebanon, Syria, and the entire Arab nation.

The cease-fire agreement and its approval by the nationalist forces constitute hope for delivering Lebanon from the plot which Israel, the United States, and the Phalangist militias are implementing and which aims at stripping Lebanon of its Arab surroundings and transforming it into an imperialist-Zionist base in the region.

The Lebanese nationalist forces have been desirous of realizing the national accord which guarantees Lebanon and its people

their freedom and independence and Lebanon's sovereignty. These forces have been desirous of establishing this accord on foundations devoid of any obstacle that would prevent Lebanon's freedom or threaten its sovereignty and independence. However, the Phalangist militias, Israel, and the United States are hinting that the issue of national dialogue might face some obstacles. The Phalangists have started to dissociate themselves from the national dialogue. Fadi Afram, the man responsible for the Phalangist militias, said verbatim: We adhere to the cease-fire, but we have no connection with the agreement which will come after it. This means that he rejects the principles of the national dialogue and only accepts Phalangist authority and hegemony over the Lebanese territory and people.

Israel's planes flew over Beirut and the mountain immediately following the cease-fire announcement. Israel, which is the first to be harmed by the national dialogue, works to kindle the fire of sedition in Lebanon because this serves its expansionist scheme in the south and its aims and interests in the region.

The United States, which pays lip service to peace and claims to work for Lebanon's sovereignty and independence, also fears an effective and constructive national dialogue. The United States wants to support the Phalangist viewpoint and to back the Lebanese Government with all the means available to it. Reports say that the U.S. Administration has urged the Lebanese regime to stick to its stands, particularly those related to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and to reject any nationalist movement attempt to cancel this agreement. Authoritative sources in Washington affirm that Israeli-U.S. contacts are currently underway to coordinate their joint efforts in order to contain the results of the Lebanese national dialogue and affirm the Shultz agreement, since it is outside the dialogue's framework.

Israel and the United States are endeavoring to keep the Israeli presence in Lebanon outside the points to be discussed by the Lebanese national dialogue committee and to concentrate solely on the issue of reconciliation between the Lebanese Government, on the one hand, and the National Salvation Front and the popular forces that support it, on the other.

The nationalist forces, which have been fighting over the past few weeks for Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and Arabism and which have sacrificed much for this purpose, know how to deal with any new developments, particularly since their knowledge of the parties which have plotted against Lebanon and the unity of its territory and people is very clear. As the nationalist forces, the Lebanese people, and the Arab people understand it, the national dialogue is based on delivering Lebanon from the Zionist occupation and the contract of submission. This dialogue is based on preventing any faction from imposing its hegemony on the government and on the whole of Lebanon. Nationalist Lebanon belongs to the Arab fold and does not transform its territory into a base for aggression against the Arab countries. The Lebanese nationalist forces endeavor to entrench these ideas through their understanding of the national dialogue, the dialogue which the Lebanese people look forward to realizing.

The Lebanese people have greatly suffered from the Phalangist militias' monopoly over the government and their domination of Lebanon and from the Zionist aggression against Lebanese territory.

Transportation Minister Meets USSR Delegation

JN281953 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 28 Sep (SANA) — Transportation Minister Yunis Muhammad received here today the USSR delegation led by Kozlov, deputy minister at the Ministry of Transportation Construction. The meeting was attended by the under secretary of transportation for railway affairs, the director general of the railway corporation, the director general of the railway construction company, and the members of the USSR delegation.

During the meeting, Minister Muhammad praised the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR, particularly in the field of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. He valued the efforts of the Soviet experts who are supervising the construction of railroads between Syrian cities.

Kozlov gave details of the Tartus-Latakia railway project, which will be implemented in 1985, and the Dayr az-Zur-Abu Kamal railway project, which will be implemented in 1986.

The USSR delegation's current visit to Syria is to follow up the implementation of Syria's railway projects and to discuss investment in the completed projects. The visit comes within the framework of the 11th session of the transportation subcommittee and emanates from the permanent Syrian-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Polisario Leader Abdelaziz*LD281212 Algiers APS in English 1016 GMT 28 Sep 83*

[Text] Algiers, 28-09-83 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, F.L.N. party secretary general, audited on Tuesday here Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, Polisario Front secretary general.

Angolan Defense Minister Leaves After Talks*LD282346 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 28 Sep 83*

[Text] Angolan Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale left Algiers today at the end of a several-day visit to Algeria. Colonel Tonha, who brought a message from President dos Santos, was received on Monday by President Chadli Bendjedid.

During the visit, the Angolan military delegation held talks with Defense Ministry officials, during which several issues of common interest were discussed. The delegation also visited several military centers such as the Chercell Army Academy and the main logistic base at (Nimrat).

Talks With Czechoslovak Trade Union Held*LD281208 Algiers APS in English 1009 GMT 28 Sep 83*

[Text] Algiers, 28-09-83 (APS) — Algero-Czechoslovakia trade union talks took place in Algeria. A big number of questions linked to the bilateral cooperation between the two countries were at the center of talks.

It is worth noting that the bilateral cooperation is dated from the period of the armed struggle and is being reinforced day after day within the framework of solid relations of militant cooperation between the two organisations in the sense of insuring peace equity and justice.

The representatives of the two trade unions underlined the concordance of their point of views towards questions linked to the support of the peoples' struggle for their independence, of the principle of claiming for a new international economic order and the action in view of preservation of peace and world security. The two sides also expressed their availability to work towards edification in the two countries of a prosperous society where social justice prevails.

The two delegations also expressed their support for all the just causes in the world, such as the Palestinian question and that of the Western Sahara, Namibia, Latin America struggling against the fascist dictatorship and the imperialist penetration. The Czechoslovakian delegation will visit during its visit in Algeria a number of projects under achievement economic, agricultural and urbanistic. [sentence as received]

EL MOUDJAHID on Morocco's Refusal To Negotiate*PM281218 Algiers El Moudjahid in French 23-24 Sep 83 p 1*

[B. Amazit commentary: "Revealing Obstinance"]

[Text] By refusing to sit opposite the Polisario, Morocco, as the belligerent party named by the resolution of the 19th OAU summit held in Addis Ababa in June 1983, has again completely dashed the hopes aroused by that heads of state meeting which, for the first time since the start of this conflict, achieved a unanimous vote on the West Sahara question. By this action, at which some recent Moroccan press statements had hinted, the leaders of the Moroccan Kingdom are also creating a gloomy prospect for the OAU's future. In the eyes of the continent and of the international community, Morocco bears full responsibility. It also does in the eyes of the Moroccan people themselves who, in the past few months, glimpsed the "beginning of the end" of a war which is costing them more than \$1 million per day.

In addition to the disdain it shows toward all this continent's leaders by its challenge to the whole of Africa, the Rabat government's attitude is likely to plunge the organization into a critical situation once again and to once again sow a division which could be fatal. The African community still remembers all the efforts it took to succeed in convening the 19th summit and the highly responsible gesture made by the Saharan Republic's leaders, who twice voluntarily abstained from taking their seat to enable the OAU to break the deadlock caused by those who were showing obstinance and rejecting dialogue. Thanks to that spirit of responsibility, the heads of state were able to meet in the Ethiopian capital and ensure the triumph of the path of wisdom. It was a twofold success for the OAU because, for the first time since the West Sahara question had been one of its concerns, in other words since the Port Louis (Mauritius) summit in 1976, the warring sides were clearly designated and there was unanimity on a resolution also backed by countries which previously had a reserved or even hostile attitude.

The said resolution contained in explicit terms the process of any settlement to a conflict, namely the threefold process of "negotiations, cease-fire, referendum" — three necessary, indispensable, indivisible stages which cannot reasonably be transposed. However, while reiterating its alleged desire to hold referendum in the West Sahara, Morocco states that it wishes to achieve that without negotiations! It is clear, therefore, that Rabat does not want a referendum. The Moroccan officials undoubtedly fear that the Saharan people might express themselves freely. This analysis is confirmed by the fact that, while stating that they accept the principle of a referendum and by arriving at the implementation committee meeting with a strong delegation, the Moroccan leaders, once there, simply repeated that they refused to negotiate, thus impeding the work of the committee which has the job of implementing the 19th summit resolutions.

It is possible to point to another inconsistency in the stance adopted by Morocco in Addis Ababa: It is well-known internationally that Moroccan ministers have already met with Saharan officials and negotiated with them. A detailed examination of this Moroccan stance, just a few months before the Conakry summit, thus tends to lead us to the conclusion that Rabat wishes to assume the responsibility of breaking up the OAU. Africa

takes note of that. It is also obvious that this attitude runs counter to the present efforts to build the Maghreb. For how can that Maghreb be built, when guns are still firing in one of its parts? The Maghreb is also a question of choices. The peoples who inhabit it have made theirs, but the Moroccan leaders certainly do not seem prepared to meet their aspirations.

LIBYA

Congolese President Arrives, Interviewed on Ties *LD282309 Tripoli JANA in English 1822 GMT 28 Sep 83*

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijjah 21, Sept 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — President Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the People's Republic of Congo arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. At Tripoli International Airport a warm welcoming ceremony took place for President Sassou-Nguesso and his accompanying delegation where he was met by Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud at the head of the welcoming delegation which included secretary and members of the General People's Congress, members of the General People's Committee, secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in the Congolese People's Republic, Congo's accredited ambassador in Jamahiriya who resides in Algeria, and a number of officers in the Armed Forces and heads of African diplomatic delegations in Jamahiriya.

The Congolese president is accompanied by Pierre Nze, the foreign minister, Camille Bonfou, general secretary of the Central Committee of Parti Congolais Du Travail, Basil Acobe, diplomatic advisor of the president, Christian Gilbert Bambai, communications advisor, and a number of officials in the Congolese Government. The president of People's Republic of Congo in a statement to JANA's correspondent confirmed that ties between the Libyan Arab people and the Congolese people are of brotherhood and friendship nature and are relations which the Congolese people build with all African people struggling for the liberation of the African Continent, foremost the Libyan Arab people, the forerunner of these people. He praised the existing relations between the Jamahiriya and the Congo and said that his visit falls in the framework of further developing these relations and to discuss means of bolstering bilateral relations as well as African and internal issues. In his answer to a question about the colonialist attack and the war of annihilation waged against the Chadian people, by the U.S. and French forces, he said that this is a very important matter which will be discussed at length during my visit in Jamahiriya.

Heavy Industry Achievements Outlined *LD281714 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Sep 83*

[Text] Today's program is about achievements in the field of heavy industry. The study of production achievements and productivity shows that the methanol, oil refining, (?urea), agricultural tractors, and iron bar industries have achieved the full potential of their available production capacity, and even surpassed them. In the oil refining industry, quantitative production has reached 1.33 million tons although the available production

capacity is 1.25 million tons. Production in the methanol industry has reached 95,060 tons, with an available production capacity of 82,500 tons. In the urea industry, 82,600 tons have been produced with an 82,500-ton capacity. Production in the agricultural tractor industry has reached 1,229 units, with a production capacity of 750 units. The iron bars industry has achieved the production of 19,900 tons with a production capacity of 15,000 tons.

Some of the other industries have also achieved high production rates which exceeded 80 percent of their production capacities. These are the ammonia, food salt, and paper bag industries. The (soil?) industry also achieved a high rate of 75 percent of its production capacity. At the level of implementation [words indistinct] in the tube factory [words indistinct] in Banghazi. Also, six industrial projects are near completion. They include the oil refinery in Ras Danuf, as well as the ethylene complex. Also, the production rate of the second urea factory has reached 91.3 percent. As for the other projects, the extension of the lime factory of Suq al-Khamis is under way, and the preliminary stages of the civil works of the production units, service units, and facilities of the iron and steel projects are also under way. Brothers and sisters, tomorrow we will continue our talk.

MAURITANIA

Polisario Spokesman Criticizes Morocco *LD281222 Algiers APS in English 1014 GMT 28 Sep 83*

[Text] Nouakchott, 28-09-83 (APS)—Morocco "has closed the sole way" leading to the implementation of OAU resolutions by rejecting direct negotiations with Polisario, said on Tuesday in Nouakchott, the responsible of external relations of the Polisario Front, Mr Mohamed Salem Ould Salek. [title as received] Mr Ould Salek, who was audience yesterday by Mauritania head of state Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, said the presence of SDAR president at the latest meeting of the OAU committee on Western Sahara, expressed the Polisario Front will to contribute to a peaceful solution to Western Sahara conflict.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Addresses UN on Sahara, Mideast *LD281312 Rabat MAP in English 1202 GMT 28 Sep 83*

[Text] New York, Sept 28. (MAP)— King Hassan II of Morocco on Tuesday addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization in his capacity as chairman of the 12th Arab summit of Fes and of the seven member committee stemming from this summit. In his speech, King Hassan II dealt with two topics important for peace and security in the world: the Middle East and Africa.

Speaking about the Middle East, King Hassan II first recalled that the Fes summit had adopted a clear and efficient peace plan devoid of demagoguery. He added that two days prior to the endorsement of the Arab plan, President Reagan had announced his plan for the settlement of the Middle East issue, underlining that Arabs had seen in this coincidence a motive of optimism.

Thus, he went on, the Fes summit set up "a seven member committee," chaired by the king of Morocco, to explain to the permanent member countries of the United Nations Security Council the content of the Arab peace plan. The summit, said the monarch, entrusted the committee with visiting Washington to obtain clarifications on the Reagan plan and to explain the Fes plan. Thus the committee fulfilled his task in Washington, Paris, London, Moscow, and Beijing with a view to lay bridges between the two peace plans. Unfortunately, said the monarch, the seven member committee has not met since the said summit to assess the outcome of its visits in the capitals of the permanent member countries of the Security Council because of the deterioration of the Arab climate.

A few months later, he underlined, we were amazed by the "Lebanese bomb" which was for Arabs the tree that hides the forest. King Hassan II launched an appeal so that the United States, who sponsored the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, or the United Nations reconsider this agreement which he termed a lion-like contract. He compared this agreement to the one concluded in 1975 in Algiers between Iraq and Iran whose current conflict is the result.

Regarding the Sahara issue, King Hassan II recalled the colonization of Morocco by two countries (France and Spain), its partition into several zones and the steps undertaken by the Kingdom at the United Nations for recovering its territorial integrity. As to Sahara which was part of these zones, King Hassan II said that this territory was with no doubt a terra nullus when Spain took possession of it. The judgment of the International Court of Justice at the Hague made it clear by acknowledging the existence of ties of allegiance between Morocco and the tribes of Western Sahara. Morocco, added the monarch, started negotiations with Madrid which gave birth to the tripartite agreement that was ratified by the United Nations. Morocco, he went on, then could live in peace with its neighbors. Unfortunately, the monarch said, "The winds were not favorable to the caravel of cooperation," and thus was born the war that is called the Sahara war.

Morocco, he underlined, made "the painful decision" to accept the referendum to prove what was proved so far in facts, history and law to prevent a [word indistinct] of the Organization of African Unity. After he recalled the meetings of Nairobi, the constitution of the implementation committee and the adoption of the modalities of implementation of the referendum, the monarch reaffirmed Morocco's commitment to organize at any moment the referendum and to respect its outcome.

Libyan Battleships Visit Port of Tangier

LD281346 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Tangier, 28 Sep (MAP) — Tangier District Governor (Abdellatif Bouab) received Captain (Mustafa Ahmad Salim) and Captain (Faraj Shikha) of the Libyan battleships *Ibn Harithah* and *Ibn 'Uf*. The discussion, which was attended by the chairman of the municipality of Tangier, included the fraternal relations and the cooperation ties between Morocco and the Libyan Jamahiriyyah. On the other hand, the governor of Tangier District visited the two battleships *Ibn Harithah* and *Ibn 'Uf*. The

length of each of the two battleships is 98.5 metres. The first one is carrying 221 officers and sailors and the second is carrying 311 persons. During the stopover of these two battleships in the port of Tangiers, which will continue until next Friday, their crew will visit the tourist sights and historic monuments in Tangier and its suburbs and will play football matches with the local teams.

SUDAN

Numayri's Envoy on African, Arab Issues

JN281548 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 (SUNA) — 'Umar Muhammad Yasin, roving ambassador and President Numayri's envoy, is currently touring a number of Arab countries. He has stated that his tour comes within a political and diplomatic move by President Numayri to explain Sudan's views on African and Arab issues, foremost of which are the situations in Chad and Lebanon. Yasin said that Sudan stresses the need for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon because Lebanon can solve its own problems. He affirmed that Sudan supports Lebanon's territorial integrity as well as PLO unity, and believes that any fragmentation of this unity constitutes a blow against Palestinian gains.

On the situation in Chad, Yasin said that Sudan supports the legitimate Chadian Government and believes that solving the crisis lies in withdrawing the progressive foreign forces from Chad and giving the Chadians the opportunity to solve their own problems. On the Iraqi-Iranian war, Yasin said that Sudan's aid to Iraq is not meant to attack Iran; rather, it comes within implementing the Fes decisions to defend the Iraqi territories. He affirmed that Sudan wants this war between these two Islamic countries to end. On some African countries restoring diplomatic relations with Israel, Yasin said that the OAU is still committed to its decision to not restore relations with Israel.

New Oil Discovery in Lake Keilak Region

JN282110 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Sep (SUNA) Sudan Chevron has realized a new oil discovery in the Lake Keilak region 10 miles north of Hidjleidj [spelling as received] oil field. Two productive wells were dug in the region and the results are encouraging, an official at the company told SUNA. This new oil discovery synchronizes with the signature of the pipe line project's construction agreement and other field production installations as well as Numayri's terminal for exporting oil which will be signed tomorrow in London in the presence of Sudanese Minister of Energy Sharif al-Tuhami.

WESTERN SAHARA

President Calls on Morocco To Negotiate

LD291008 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] (Al-Hawzah), 29 Sep (APS) — Mohamed Abdelaziz, SDAR president and general secretary of the Polisario Front, yesterday addressed an appeal calling upon Morocco to desist

from its intransigence and disdain for the OAU and the international community, and also from its hesitation and its desire to continue the (? war) against the Saharan people. In a statement published yesterday in (Al-Hawzah), Abdelaziz also called on Morocco to enter direct negotiations with the Polisario Front in order to implement Resolution 104/19 issued by the 19th OAU summit held in June in Addis Ababa, a resolution connected with the Western Sahara.

Recalling the meeting held by the implementation committee on 21 September in Addis Ababa, he stressed that when the Polisario Front expressed its complete readiness to implement the namely before 31 December.

proposal put forward by the committee, Morocco firmly rejected the proposal. He spoke about the speech delivered by the king of Morocco the day before yesterday at the UN General Assembly in which he expressed his country's readiness to accept the results of the Western Sahara referendum. Abdelaziz wondered if this speech was a trick being used by Morocco to gain time and to escape its diplomatic isolation. He went on to add: We hope that this is not so, as we hoped that the Moroccan king's speech would reflect a change in Morocco's stance toward the Sahara issue. At the end of his statement Abdelaziz stressed the front's intention to implement Resolution 104/19 issued by the 19th OAU summit conference within the time set by the conference,

CAMEROON

Biya Receives Chadian Envoy, Habre Message

AB281550 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT
28 Sep 83

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, this morning at the State House received a special envoy from his Chadian counterpart, Hissein Habre. After conferring with Mr Biya, the envoy, Mr Joseph Yodeyman, who is Chad minister of planning and reconstruction, told pressmen that he was the bearer of an undisclosed message from Mr Hissein Habre.

Asked if Ndjamenahad any new proposals to offer for a peaceful settlement of the war in Chad during the forthcoming French-African summit scheduled for next Sunday, Mr Yodeyman reaffirmed his government's readiness to negotiate on condition that the negotiations talks are held between Libya and Chad alone. He explained that his government's determination to negotiate only with Libya stems from the justification that Chad considers itself to be at war with Libya since all planes involved in the fighting belong to Chad and Libya.

Finally, Mr Yodeyman expressed satisfaction at the ongoing Chad-Cameroon joint commission, which he described as widely performing the role for which it was instituted since 1970.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

France Using Country as Staging Area for 'Manta'

AB281402 Paris AFP in French 1252 GMT 28 Sep 83

[By Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Bangui, 28 September (AFP) — The Central African Republic [words indistinct] "Manta" that led to the gradual establishment of nearly 3,000 French soldiers in Chad during the past few weeks. The French authorities had chosen the Central African Republic as the main point for the transit of the enormous human and material potential that France has been sending to Chad since 9 August. The choice of the Central African Republic can be explained by the presence there of two important French garrisons, one in the capital Bangui and the other at Bouar in the east of the country.

A total of 1,100 militarymen — all regular soldiers — from the "French Operational Assistance Contingent" (EFAO) is in the heart of central Africa. This force was set up in September 1979 after France had decided to put an end to Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa's "bloody dictatorship" and place at the head of the country David Dacko, a man known for his level-headedness. The latter, who was then resident in Paris, was brought back to Bangui in a Transall military plane within the framework of the famous "Barracuda" operation. The launching of operation "Manta" in Chad provoked at the Bangui International Airport a bustle that has never been equalled, not even at the time of the fall of Emperor Bokassa.

With the agreement of the CAR military authorities, a gigantic airlift was established between France and Bangui which is more than 5,000 km away, and about 30 Boeing 747 transport planes hired from civilian companies by the French Army enable the transportation in 1 week of 60 percent of the total equipment designed for the "Manta" operation. It will be recalled that these Boeing planes could not land directly in Ndjamenahad because the runway of the airport was not designed to receive big planes.

Therefore, each of these planes discharged day and night in Bangui some 110 metric tons of load. Immediately after, the Transall planes, which can carry only seven or eight metric tons of load, transported the equipment to Ndjamenahad which they reached after a flight of about 2 and 1/2 hours. About 20 Transall planes had to make not less than 250 round trips to transport to Chad the equipment landed in Bangui, it was learned from a reliable source in the CAR capital. This feverish activity lasted about 15 days and considerably exhausted the [words indistinct] who remained awake for 36 hours without a break. It was stressed in Bangui that the system worked well but to the limits of security.

CHAD

Habre To Meet Hernu Before Franco-African Summit

AB290638 Paris AFP in English 0425 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, Sep 29 (AFP) — Chad leader Hissein Habre was to have talks here this morning with French Defense Minister Charles Hernu, ahead of next week's Franco-African summit at which Chad will be the dominant issue. A first round of talks was held in Ndjamenahad at the end of August when Mr Hernu inspected the French forces dispatched to bolster Chad Government defensive positions against the Libyan-backed forces of Mr Habre's ousted predecessor Goukouni Oueddei.

During a stopover in Ivory Coast last night on his way to Paris, Mr Habre said dialogue was a constant element of his government's policy. "If the problem of Chad can be solved through dialogue, that will be a very good thing," he said. Mr Habre was commenting on proposals to open negotiations made by Mr Goukouni's movement.

The Franco-African summit, an annual event, opens in the eastern spa town of Vittel on Monday. It is to be preceded by an official dinner here Sunday evening attended by the heads of the delegations. Officials in the Chad capital said the main benefit of the summit would be Mr Habre's personal contact with host President Francois Mitterrand and African leaders.

The official daily paper *Info Tchad* commented in an editorial that no major decisions were to be expected, however, from the summit itself. "It looks unlikely that the future of Chad will be decided at Vittel, even if lots of things can be said in the corridors," the paper said. "What is certain is that after Vittel, we hope this exasperating and blocked situation will rapidly become untangled one way or the other. It is in the arid sands of northern Chad that the real decisions will have to be taken," *Info Tchad* wrote.

Mr Habre is accompanied by Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine and Justice Minister Naham Oudalbaye.

GUNT Minister Discusses French Role in Solution

AB290952 Paris AFP in French 0810 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, 29 Sept (AFP) — Acheikh ibn Oumar, leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Council, CDR — one of the main factions of Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government, GUNT — believes that the Franco-African summit in Vittel "can be a telltale sign" and that France and Libya must come together to find a solution to the Chadian conflict.

The GUNT defense minister, who is considered in Libya and certain French circles as capable of playing an important role in negotiations concerning Chad, affirmed in a recent telephone conversation with AFP that "France can do a lot." "It has shown what it can do in the military field; it can do at least as much in other fields," he said, stressing that a lasting political solution is "inconceivable" without the cooperation of Paris.

Mr Acheikh emphasized that he was not interested "in the present context" in replacing Mr Goukouni at the head of the GUNT, as has been rumored. "I intend to play a role in the negotiations. I insist on it because the CDR represents something important. The main problem is the initiation of a solution and this is a thousand times more important than election campaigns," he said.

President Goukouni last week affirmed in Tripoli that he would remain at the head of the GUNT but that he was prepared to hand over power to the Chadian people. He also declared his readiness to hold discussions without any preconditions with Chadian President Hissein Habre, who is expected to arrive in

Paris this morning for [words indistinct] and indicated that he was prepared to go to Vittel to give certain explanations should President Francois Mitterrand deem it necessary to invite him. He hinted that he would like to have direct or indirect contact with France.

Mr Acheikh affirmed the CDR's position — now shared by the entire GUNT — concerning direct negotiations with the authorities in Ndjamena. "We are in favor of discussions with the other side but our opinion of Hissein Habre is not different from those of our partners. Our opinion is even more negative, but our attitude is based on reality. Our opponents are what they are and we cannot replace them with other people."

For the defense minister — who, according to Mr Goukouni, led the fighting at Oum Chalouba at the end of August — there is no question of "tolerating any kind of paternalism on the part of France." "Having said this," he said, "realism and our interests have taught us that it is inconceivable to think of a lasting political solution without the cooperation of France."

Concerning negotiations with Ndjamena, Mr Acheikh confirmed that contacts took place last summer between his representative in Paris, Thiam Tidjani, and Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine. However, he added: "Hissein Habre is unpredictable. He blows both hot and cold." "France knows something about what I am saying," he said, adding that he personally was "very skeptical about the chances of the Chadian president's acceptance of a dialogue." "In any case, whether this results in anything or not, for us it is a question of principle: We must hold discussions with Ndjamena," he added. Finally, Mr Acheikh rejected the pro-Libyan label often attached to his government. "We are Chadians," he stressed.

GHANA

Guinean Ambassador Addresses Police Officers*AB281955 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Sep 83*

[Text] The Guinean ambassador to Ghana, Mamadou Cherif Diallo, has called for cultural, political, and security exchanges between African countries as a way of building happy and prosperous nations. Mr Diallo, who was addressing a seminar of senior police officers at the police depot in Accra today, noted that it was for the development and unity of Africa that some of its past leaders waged the independence struggle against their colonial masters.

On Ghana-Guinea relations, the ambassador said they have been cordial since independence despite changes in the leadership. He said the relations between the two countries are such that nothing will mar them. Mr Diallo said the two countries have passed through similar political experiences and are developing along similar lines. Both Ghana and Guinea witnessed a brief period of colonial era and are engaged in struggles for existence and against colonial penetration. The envoy said even though there are other methods of achieving political independence, the fact that Ghana and Guinea have chosen the revolutionary path shows their desire to reach higher stages in a short time. But this path, he said, is not easy.

Mr Diallo said a revolution means a qualitative change, and in a true revolution every person is a worthy element. And to be able to achieve this objective, political authority should identify the strategy and goals it has set for itself and then evolve methods of achieving them. It should also try to get people who are dedicated to the defense of the cause. Once these are attained, there will be a rapid transformation of the society.

In answer to a question, Mr Diallo reiterated his country's commitment to nonalignment. And as a founding member of the OAU, he said, Guinea is opposed to the use of the organization by certain countries to achieve their national interests. He described Guinea as a noncapitalist country which is neither socialist nor communist. Mr Diallo said Guinea welcomes countries, be they Western or Eastern, which are willing to invest in the country.

NIGERIA

UPN Claims 52 House Seats in Ondo State*AB281845 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Sep 83*

[Text] The Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, has declared four more seats in favor of the Unity Party of Nigeria in last Sunday's election into the Ondo State House of Assembly. This brings to 52 the number of seats won by the party.

The National Party of Nigeria has 8 seats while 6 are yet to be declared. Only one result for the House of Representatives from Ijero constituency is yet to be declared.

Meetings Banned in Plateau, Sokoto, Anambra*AB281600 Lagos NAN in English 1555 GMT 28 Sep 83*

[Text] Jos, Sept 28 (NAN) — The Plateau Police Command has banned all public meetings, rallies, and assemblies in the state for the next two weeks. In a statement in Jos on Monday, the command said that the ban was because of information it received that some persons were planning to disturb public peace during and after the 23rd independence anniversary. It said that efforts were being made to identify all persons connected with the plan. It appealed to the public to maintain order and look out for suspicious movement. The command said that it would deal with any person or group of persons who violated the ban or breached the peace. And in Sokoto, the police command yesterday also banned meetings, public assemblies, rallies, and processions in the state for two weeks. A statement from the command said that the ban was to ensure a hitch-free independence anniversary celebration and swearing-in of the government. It said that any persons who violated the order would be dealt with.

In Anambra, the police command yesterday announced a ban on all public meetings and processions for the next two weeks. In a statement in Enugu, the state commissioner of police, Mr Casmir Akagbosu, said that the command was determined to maintain law and order in the state. He said that any person who violated the ban would be prosecuted. He however said that the ban precluded persons who were concerned with preparations for the independence anniversary celebrations.

UPPER VOLTA

Cuban Official Meets With Sankara, Comments*AB282120 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 28 Sep 83*

[Text] It was a marathon day for Comrade Thomas Sankara. After the Cabinet meeting, it was time to grant audiences. In fact, Comrade Thomas Sankara this evening received two personalities. They are the Cuban vice minister of external relations and the leader of the [word indistinct] of our country. Vice Minister Oscar (Araman) was accompanied by His Excellency Eduardo Barbin, Cuban ambassador to our country, with residence in Bamako, Angel Salazar, Nancy (Doyola), and (Yusto Arvendez). This is the second time the Cuban vice minister has been received by the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state. Why were two consecutive audiences granted to the Cuban vice minister by head of state Comrade Thomas Sankara, and in particular, what did they discuss this time? The vice minister answers this question himself:

[Begin recording][Unidentified reporter] Your Excellency, you have just been received by the head of state. We know that you arrived in Upper Volta on Tuesday, the 27th. Everything was said on that day; there is no need to repeat it. You said on that day that for 20 years now the Cuban revolution has been fighting against imperialism. You also said the Upper Voltan revolution is being followed in Cuba. You have just been received for the second time this evening by the head of state. Tell us what was discussed during this talk which lasted about 2 hours.

[Araman] Well, I must thank you for giving me the opportunity to address the Upper Voltan people once again. I have the honor of leading this delegation which was received for a long time by the head of state. I will say that we reviewed current issues, and, of course, we also spoke of our coordination. We also examined ways and means to strengthen the friendship between our two peoples and countries.

[Reporter] From these talks, can we say that the Cuban revolution and the Upper Voltan revolution will extend their hands to one another forever?

[Araman] Revolutions in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and in our country are bound to extend their hands to one another. We believe that the ranks of the Cuban and Upper Voltan revolutions are very close. We are convinced that we must work together for the welfare of our peoples, for a better living for our peoples. We must work together to serve — in the most judicious and humble manner — the interests of the peoples of the Third World, and these interests are based necessarily on very close cooperation between our peoples. Do not forget that Upper Volta and Cuba also belong to the Nonaligned Movement. During the last meeting in New Delhi, we stressed the urgent need to strengthen cooperation between our peoples. You can now see that this decision by the nonaligned countries has materialized. [end recording]

Trade Union Criticizes Sankara Government

AB281215 Paris AFP in French 1001 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 28 Sep (AFP)—The National Trade Union of Upper Voltan African Teachers (SNEAHV) has strongly criticized the new Upper Voltan regime led by Captain Thomas Sankara, alleging that it is "the refuge of a political party" and that it is adopting "antiworker and antitrade-union measures."

In a press communique on Wednesday, SNEAHV, the country's leading teachers' trade union, said that the National Council of

the Revolution (CNR) (Upper Volta's Supreme political body since the 4 August coup d'état) "is creating suspicion and distrust" among the majority of Upper Voltan workers and people because it is the refuge of a political organization, the Lipad-PAI, "composed of the Patriotic League for Development [Lipad], and the (? Marxist) African Independence Party [PAI], a small Marxist revolutionary organization. In Upper Volta it is generally believed that at least 8 of the 20 government members are members or supporters of the Lipad which it is recalled controls the Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation, CSV, one of the country's four major trade unions. The SNEAHV says that the Lipad has "no popular support" and that "it has become a master at infiltrating and destroying progressive and revolutionary movements." The SNEAHV says that "the dissolution of political parties by the CNR has given power to the Lipad-PAI to violate the individual, collective, trade union, and democratic rights of honest citizens."

In this regard, the powerful teachers' trade union denounced (?the measures adopted relating to the compulsory retirement) of civil servants "without any preestablished criterion" and demands the respect of specific statutes governing the civil service and of legal rights governing workers. According to reports, the SNEAHV stand comes after changes were made within the primary school teaching body where the SNEAHV believes "the measures are arbitrary and based on nepotism," and after several dismissals in the Army, the main administration, and the judiciary. The SNEAHV also "denounces vandalistic acts which are planned and carried out under the direction of the Lipad-PAI" by the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], organs which were set up in districts on the aftermath of the 4 August coup d'état. The trade union says that these CDRs "are being formed without any legal provisions in an atmosphere of suspicion and threats, and include persons with questionable morals." The SNEAHV concludes its communique with "a warning to the government against violations of the basic rights of workers" and "calls on the militants to close ranks for the defense of workers' rights."

ANGOLA

Defense Minister Returns From Algerian Visit MB290827 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Minister of Defense Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale returned home early last evening after a 4-day visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria at the invitation of his Algerian counterpart. During his visit the Angolan defense minister was received at El Meghaier by the Algerian head of state, Chadli Bendjedid, to whom he delivered a message from the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos. He had talks with senior defense officials on the current situation in the Middle East, Latin America, and Africa, and on southern Africa in particular. The visit is part of the effort to strengthen friendship and cooperation between Algeria and Angola, the Angolan defense minister said on arrival in Luanda yesterday. He described the relations existing between the two countries as good. Questioned on the war situation facing Angola today, Col Pedale stressed that the South African attacks on our country are indignantly condemned by the Algerian people. Concluding his statement at the 4 February Airport, Defense Minister Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale said that during the visit the Algerians had demonstrated their solidarity with the Angolan people in their just struggle against the imperialist attacks directed against them.

Minister Assesses Damage to Namibe Railroad MB290805 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The material damage caused on Friday last week to the Namibe railroad as a result of the explosion of a landmine placed by Pretoria agents has been assessed at several millions of kwanzas. This assessment was made on the spot by Minister of Transport and Communications Comrade Faustino Muteka who toured the damaged railroad between Caraculo and (Luimino), about 80 km from Namibe town to assess the (?nasty) consequences of the crimes of the Pretoria agents. The act of sabotage, which is part of the plan of racist South Africa to isolate Huila Province from Namibe Province, was followed by the explosion of another remote-controlled mine which claimed the lives of four railroad workers and inflicted injuries on five more workers, one of whom has died in Namibe hospital.

We stress that South African troops, with the use of aircraft, have recently stepped up their raids in that part of southern Angola mainly in an attempt to destroy the Namibe provincial port, which is strategic for the transportation of goods to the hinterland and for exporting Kassinga minerals.

Huambo Coordinator Notes Effects of 'Enemy' Action MB281250 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade,

coordinator of the Huambo provincial committee of the MPLA-Labor party, has hailed the activities of the combatants of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), which have resulted in the destruction and annihilation of enemy bases, and the active participation of party members in exposing counterrevolutionary individuals. These remarks were made in an address last Saturday during a meeting with members of the provincial committee of the MPLA-Labor Party at which he informed them about the activities carried out by the executive commission since Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos introduced to the broad masses of the central plateau their current provincial commissioner.

In his address, Joao Ernesto dos Santos said that the enemies of the Angolan revolution have recently been carrying out actions designed to deceive international public opinion into believing that the broad masses have risen up against the MPLA-Labor Party, the vanguard of the Angolan people. He further clarified that the activities of our enemies are chiefly aimed at destroying the vital economic goals for the harmonious development of our productive forces. In this context, he cited the acts of sabotage by imperialism and its lackeys which have led to the paralyzation of the Benguela railroad and the constant disruptions of power since the destruction of the Lomaum Dam.

LESOTHO

Government Spokesman Says RSA Controls LLA MB280911 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Government of Lesotho disclosed today that the South African Government has sanctioned [as heard] a meeting that was to have taken place between heads of churches in Lesotho and the leader of the self-styled Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] in South Africa, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle. The spokesman quoted reliable sources as saying that representatives of the heads of churches approached Mr Mokhehle in South Africa for a meeting to be held in that country, and Mr Mokhehle accepted their proposal but requested that he be allowed to seek the permission of the South African Government. It is believed that the South African Government refused permission for this meeting to take place in South Africa.

The government spokesman said that his was a further confirmation that Mokhehle not only lived in South Africa, but was under the direction and control of the South African Government.

Opposition Leader Calls for Jonathan Resignation MB280922 Johannesburg International Service in English 0603 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The leader of the opposition United Democratic Party of Lesotho, Mr Charles Mofeli, has called on Dr Jonathan to resign and hand over power to King Moshoeshoe II. Addressing newsmen in Maseru, Mr Mofeli called on the king to appoint a temporary government which could tackle the problems facing the country, which included the normalization of relations between Lesotho and South Africa. Mr Mofeli accused Dr

Jonathan of maintaining double standards by having secret contacts with South African national states and independent states in southern Africa. He said he was referring to the Republic of Transkei and the national state of KwaZulu. Mr Mofeli also said that diplomatic ties between Lesotho and communist countries should be cut because they had been concluded against the will of the majority of the people of the country.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Receives Birthday Greetings From SRV, CSSR

MB281920 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0430 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Many heads of state and other well known statesmen throughout the world are continuing to address messages to President Samora Machel congratulating him on his 50th birthday. Many of these messages also stress the importance of the Mozambique leader's statemanship in the African and international contexts and express wishes for prosperity to our people.

The telegram sent by Kamuzu Banda, president of the Republic of Malawi, reads as follows: On the occasion of Your Excellency's 50th birthday on 29 September 1983, I send you warm congratulations on behalf of the government and people of the Republic of Malawi as well as on my own behalf. I wish your excellency a long life and happiness, and I wish the Mozambique people peace and prosperity.

A message has come from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam signed by Le Duan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of that Asian country. After congratulating President Samora Machel on his birthday, the message adds: We note with joy that, under the leadership of the Frelimo Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by you, comrade, and through your untiring efforts, the People's Republic of Mozambique has been solidly and steadily developed, thus actively contributing to the common struggle of the African peoples and the peoples of the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. The message ends by expressing the wish to consolidate and strengthen the relations of friendship between our two parties and states.

In his message Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, expresses his congratulations on President Samora Machel's birthday and adds: As a result of your activity as a statesman and party leader, your name, Comrade Machel, is closely connected for the Czechoslovak people with the history of the victorious struggle of the Mozambique people against colonialist and imperialist oppression for the freedom and independence of Mozambique. Your fruitful and selfless work, fully dedicated to the cause of the people, has resulted in the gains that the Mozambique people have been achieving in carrying out social and economic transformations in the building of a new society where social justice prevails in your country, as well as in strengthening the country's independence and international prestige. President

Gustav Husak stresses President Samora Machel's great personal contribution toward strengthening the relations of friendship, international solidarity, and broad cooperation between our parties and states and between the Czechoslovak and Mozambique peoples.

Portuguese Captives Cite RSA Support for 'Bandits'

MB281920 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Two Portuguese citizens who were kidnapped by South African-backed quizumba bandits and freed by the Mozambique Armed Forces have been relating their experiences to journalists in Maputo. Eduardo Ribeiro, a 45-year-old cattle farmer, said he was ambushed while driving in the Magude district of Maputo Province on December 27 last year. His car and nine others the bandits had stolen were destroyed, and Mr Ribeiro was force-marched more than 1,000 km over the next 6 months until he arrived at a major bandit base at Tome in the Massinga district of Inhambane Province.

Narendra Bimo Bhay, a 28-year-old civil servant, was traveling with his mother and uncle on the main road between Morrumbene and Massinga in the Inhambane Province on January 2 when their car was hit by a bazooka shell. Mr Bhay was wounded in the leg, and all three were kidnapped. They were taken to a bandit camp in the Morrumbene district, where they were kept for 3 and 1/2 months although Mr Bhay's uncle managed to escape. Mr Bhay and his mother were then marched to the Tome camp. On 23 August the Mozambique Armed Forces attacked and destroyed the camp, but the bandits fled with their captives. However, the Army struck again 3 weeks later, and both captives managed to escape in the confusion.

The two men said the bandits spoke openly of their training in South Africa, and the chief at the base boasted of having gone shopping at Phalaborwa in the Transvaal, site of a major South African base. They said the rebels also spoke of their defense department, which they said was in the exterior. South African planes dropped supplies of arms, ammunition, and clothing at the base, while the two captives heard the South African planes landing at (Chiculu) some 30 km from Tome.

The two Portuguese said the quizumba had also received orders from South Africa by radio. They said the local people were terrified of the bandits and would abandon their villages if they heard of their approach. Many of the quizumba rank and file, they said, were forced recruits. They wanted to run away but had been terrorized by the chiefs and were too frightened to make a break.

Mr Ribeiro said a bandit chief had told him they had been ordered to harass Portuguese citizens working in Mozambique because of the military relations between the Portuguese and Mozambique Governments. Both men said they had never heard a political conversation in the bandit camps, but the chiefs had said they were fighting because they would be rich when the war was over.

NAMIBIA

Nine More Parties To Take Part in Conference

MB290830 Johannesburg Domestic Service In English
0500 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The leader of the South-West Africa National Union, Mr Moses (Katchiungwa), says nine more political parties have given notice that they are in favor of taking part in the planned multiparty conference. This brings to 14 the number of parties and alliances which have launched the new initiative to discuss the constitutional future of South-West Africa. Mr (Katchiungwa) said that the five parties and alliances which had been involved in talks so far would be meeting in Windhoek again tomorrow to consider proposals.

SOUTH AFRICA

Released UNITA Prisoners Arrive in Johannesburg

MB281816 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1741 GMT
28 Sep 83

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 28, SAPA — Twenty one UNITA-held hostages including five children landed at Jan Smuts Airport at 5:40 pm today carrying their possessions in carrier bags and cardboard cartons. They were met at the airport by the Portuguese consul in Johannesburg, Dr Farinha Fernandes, and the vice-consul, Dr E. de Freitas Morna.

The hostages said they had marched 1,200 km through UNITA-Held areas in southern Angola. They said their release took place in a "free zone in southern Angola" today. They said they had been captured by UNITA guerrillas in two separate areas. Fifteen were captured in a raid on an industrial complex at Alto Catumbela in Benguela Province. They were part of the same group of which 45 Czechoslovak and 10 Portuguese hostages were released by UNITA in June.

The six other hostages said they were MPLA prisoners at the Pare prison camp in the Quibala region who were freed by UNITA. One of the hostages said three more families were still being held and would be released later.

All the hostages said they had been treated well. One of the hostages, Mr Armindo Rodrigues, said he was accused of collaborating with UNITA and was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment at Pare. A second prisoner, Mr Jaime Barrata Santos, said he was accused of smuggling diamonds.

The hostages said they were told in April they would be released at "the first given opportunity." The delay in their release was due to a wait for "necessary documents to arrive." Their release was conducted by officials of the International Red Cross in Angola, and Portuguese Government officials will be responsible for them while they are in Johannesburg.

They are due to leave Johannesburg for Lisbon on Sunday. The Portuguese-speaking hostages have either Angolan or Portuguese passports. The Portuguese Government will assist the

hostages with settling in Portugal or returning to Angola, if they so wish.

Immediately on their arrival they were vaccinated against yellow fever and a medical team was on hand should any of them have required medical treatment. A Red Cross spokesman said Red Cross officials had visited Czechoslovak hostages still held in Angola. He said there were 20 Czechs and 16 Portuguese still being held by UNITA but declined to say where. Some of the hostages said they still had members of their families in Angola.

More Captives Awaiting Repatriation

MB282010 Johannesburg Domestic Service In English
1900 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] An International Red Cross official who returned to Jan Smuts Airport near Kempton Park this evening with 21 Portuguese former prisoners of the UNITA resistance movement in Angola says that there are still 20 Czechoslovaks being held by UNITA in southern Angola. The regional director of the International Red Cross in Europe, Mr (Tielle Germont), said that it was the second time this year that he had seen the Czechoslovaks. Negotiations for their release were continuing. The Czechs were captured by UNITA in March in Alto Catumbela, the site of the largest paper mill in Angola. In the meantime, he says, 16 other Portuguese-speaking captives have been released by UNITA and are awaiting final identity clearance before their repatriation.

List of Party Referendum Agents Released

MB280914 Johannesburg Domestic Service In English
0500 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The list of names released by the Department of Internal Affairs shows that the Conservative Party [CP] has the most referendum agents for no votes in the referendum on 2 November this year. Sixty-four referendum agents for voters who will be opposing the constitution are from the CP, 62 from the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], and 40 from the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP].

In the case of referendum agents for voters who intend to vote yes, 142 are from the National Party [NP] and 24 from the New Republic Party [NRP]. The NRP has 11 referendum agents in Natal, 7 in the Transvaal, and 5 in the Cape. The NP and the NRP reached agreement on the division of referendum agents and assistant agents before the nomination of agents last Thursday, but the CP, the HNP, and the PFP each submitted their own nominations. Electoral officials in the 166 constituencies had to decide for themselves in accordance with certain guidelines which of these should be appointed. Most of the CP's agents were appointed in the Transvaal, where the party has 43. The PFP has 17 in the Transvaal and the HNP has 12. The PFP has 28 agents in the Cape, followed by the HNP with 19, and the CP with 14. In the Free States, the CP has 1 more than the 6 HNP agents, and in Natal the PFP has 12, the HNP 5, and the CP 2.

Five Party Leaders Debate New Constitution

MB281650 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Leaders of the five political parties took part in a public debate on the new constitution at the University of Pretoria last night. Students showed great interest in the debate, which was organized by the Forum Students Organization. Each speaker spoke for 10 minutes and then answered questions from each other participant and from the students.

The leader of the official opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said that a constitution for South Africa should be the result of successful negotiations between blacks and whites whose common destinies were irrevocably linked together. He said that the 1983 constitution posed a threat to any bargaining, and apartheid, as included in the constitution, meant danger for all in South Africa.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said his party was appealing for a yes vote in the referendum despite the differences with the National Party over certain methods and mechanisms in the constitution. He said it offered a new future for Coloreds and Indians because powers would be expanded and not restricted while whites would not be deprived of any of their rights.

The leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, Mr F.W. de Klerk, emphasized during the debate that the constitution met the demands of reality. Not only did it make provision for the division of power on grounds of group interests, but it also effectively provided for cooperation on community affairs. Mr de Klerk reiterated that the constitution did not make provision for a fourth chamber for blacks.

Dr Ferdie Hartzenburg of the Conservative Party said that the constitution brought political integration into the highest level of government. It destroyed the sovereignty, freedom, and right to self-determination of the whites without giving any of these to the Coloreds and Indians. In addition, integration was entrenched in the constitution, and this was a formula for a power struggle.

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, said the House of Assembly was being stripped of all its power and it was being degraded to a kind of provincial council, while the three chambers in one parliament amounted to four governments in one state. He said the constitution was a comprehensive dismantling of the position of the whites. He said a nation did not live by means of concoctions and schemes but through the will to maintain itself.

Gerhardt Treason Trial Adjourned to 11 October

MB281732 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1420 GMT
28 Sep 83

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 28, SAPA — The state closed its case in the Cape Town Supreme Court today in the Gerhardt treason trial. The former chief of the South African Navy at Simonstown dockyard, Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, and his wife, Ruth, are

charged with high treason for allegedly spying for the Soviet Union. The trial before the judge president of the Cape, Mr Justice G.G.A. Munnik, started on September 5.

Apart from the charges against the accused and their pleas, the 17 days of the trial have been held in camera. The trial was adjourned today until October 11 to allow counsel for the Gerhardts to prepare their defence. The attorney-general, Mr D.J. Rossouw, said today that he would apply for the remainder of the trial to be held in camera as well.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Asserts Government Stand on Redetention

MB281646 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
28 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has spelled out the government's position regarding the redetention of acquitted persons. Answering questions in Parliament during the third session of the prime minister's question time, Comrade Mugabe said the government will take the necessary action to preserve the security of the state, even if it involves redetaining persons released by the courts. In noting that the government does not interfere with decisions taken by the courts, the prime minister said it would come in where it is convinced that the persons released are a security risk. He pointed out that such redetention is unlike that carried out by the Smith regime in which innocent people were detained for unbearably long periods.

Asked about the reaction of potential investors to a call for them to invest in Zimbabwe, Comrade Mugabe said during his recent visits to the Republic of Ireland, the United States, and Canada the business sectors there showed interest to invest in the country. He said there were assurances for further cooperation. The prime minister said Canada wants to cooperate with Zimbabwe at the federal and provincial levels, while the United States expressed willingness to cooperate at the state and national levels. He said some investors are already in the country carrying out feasibility studies aimed at establishing Zimbabwe's economic viability.

Comments on Economy

MB281835 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT
28 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said in Parliament today that he does not agree that Zimbabwe's economy is on a downward trend. On the contrary, Comrade Mugabe said there are signs of an upturn and things are improving. The prime minister was answering a question put by the [word indistinct] member of Parliament for Matabeleland north, Comrade Sydney (Milunga), who wanted to know government plans to arrest the declining economy. Comrade (Milunga) also suggested the formation of a national economic council during the prime minister's question and answer session. The prime minister said he would be willing to consider a proposal for a national economic council if this is submitted to him in writing.

Referring to the detention of people acquitted by courts, Com-

rade Mugabe said the action does not show an impasse between the judiciary and the government. He emphasized that if the defunct UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence] government detained people for unjust causes, surely the Zimbabwe Government was entitled to detain some people to defend just and democratic order.

Army Chaplain Suspended for Remarks on Detainees

*MB281819 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT
28 Sep 83*

[Text] The chaplain general of the Zimbabwe National Army [ZNA], Lieutenant Colonel (Val Haggard), has been suspended from all military pastoral duties. A statement released by the ZNA Headquarters in Harare said the suspension, which took effect from the 16th of this month, is in connection with statements of a political nature made by the lieutenant colonel during a sermon after he had visited the detained air force officers at Chikurubi Prison. A board of inquiry has been set up to investigate the matter.

Demobilization Completed; Army Reduced to 41,000

*MB281220 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
28 Sep 83*

[Text] The minister of state responsible for defense, Comrade Sydney Sekeremayi, says the demobilization exercise has now been completed and the Army has been reduced to just more than 41,000. Speaking in the House of Assembly yesterday, Comrade Sekeremayi said there will not be any further reduction of the Army's size. In reply to a question from a ZAPU MP, the minister said politicians should not give a bad impression about the 5th Brigade. Comrade Sekeremayi told the house that the 5th Brigade was withdrawn from some parts of Matabeleland for reorganization purposes, adding that this has been followed by the return of dissidents.

Few Refugees in Botswana Opt for Repatriation

*MB280952 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
28 Sep 83*

[Text] Zimbabwe's envoy to Botswana, Comrade Alois Chidoda, says only 51 of the 4,000 Zimbabwean refugees in Botswana have agreed to be repatriated during the last month. Comrade Chidoda, who offered to repatriate the refugees last month under a government scheme, blamed the poor response on political intimidation and harassment. He said some refugees at Dukwe Camp asked for assurances that they will be safe if they returned home. Comrade Chidoda described the demand as the height of arrogance by the refugees, some of whom fled the country after a government drive against rebels in the Matabeleland Province.

\$6 Million Grant Agreement Signed With Japan

*MB290730 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT
29 Sep 83*

[Text] Japan and Zimbabwe have signed a \$6 million grant agreement to finance agricultural projects and rural water supply programs in Zimbabwe. Speaking at the signing ceremony in Harare yesterday, the minister of national supply, Comrade Enos Nkala, said the money for the rural water supply program will help the government in its efforts to combat the effects of the current drought. Part of the money will buy fertilizer and insecticide to boost the country's agricultural production. Thanking Japan for the grant, Comrade Nkala noted that the Japanese Government had previously given Zimbabwe aid covering road construction and other programs. Speaking on the same occasion, the Japanese ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Seiken Sasaki, said the aid will help Zimbabwe in its central role of food production within the Southern African Development Coordination Conference region.

Consultations Held With Netherlands Delegation

*MB281000 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT
27 Sep 83*

[Text] A three-man delegation from the Netherlands is in Zimbabwe for development consultations with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, and Development. The delegation, which is led by the Netherlands ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Braham Schneiders, held its first round of discussions with a Zimbabwean delegation led by Comrade (Muzonda) of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, and Development today. In an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, Mr Schneiders said the current consultations constitute the third (? Zimcod) pledge from the Dutch Government amounting to \$16 million. He said the delegation will also have discussions with the ministries of trade and commerce, industry and energy, and water development.

Health Minister Departs for Conference in Canada

*MB280950 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT
28 Sep 83*

[Text] The minister of health, Comrade Oliver Munyaradzi, left Harare today for Canada where he will attend a conference of ministers of health from the Commonwealth. The conference is being convened to discuss the management of health services and cooperation within the Commonwealth. During the visit, Comrade Munyaradzi will sign the Secretariat Convention on behalf of Zimbabwe.